SATURDAY NIGHT

MONTREAL VICE PROBE BOGS DOWN
by Frank Lowe

TOMFOOLERY IN EDUCATION

NEW TAX DEAL FOR PROPERTY OWNERS
by W. J. Stewart, MPP

APRIL 19, 1952 VOL. 67, NO. 2

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Judith Evelyn in "The Shrike"

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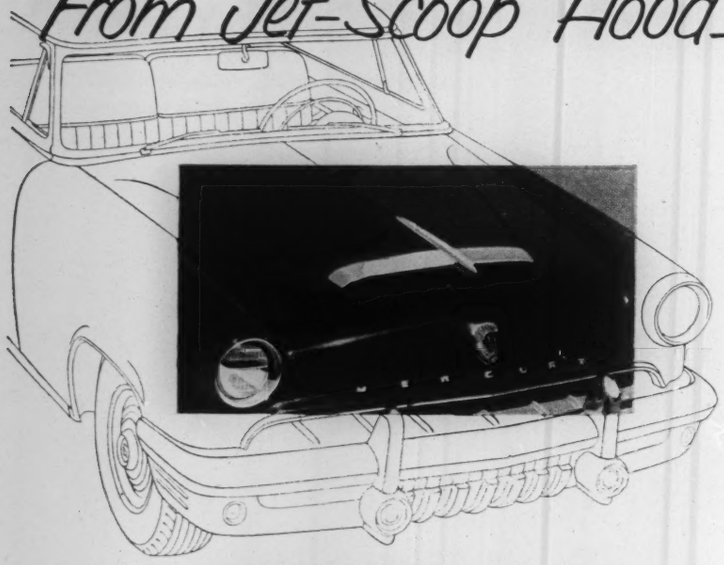

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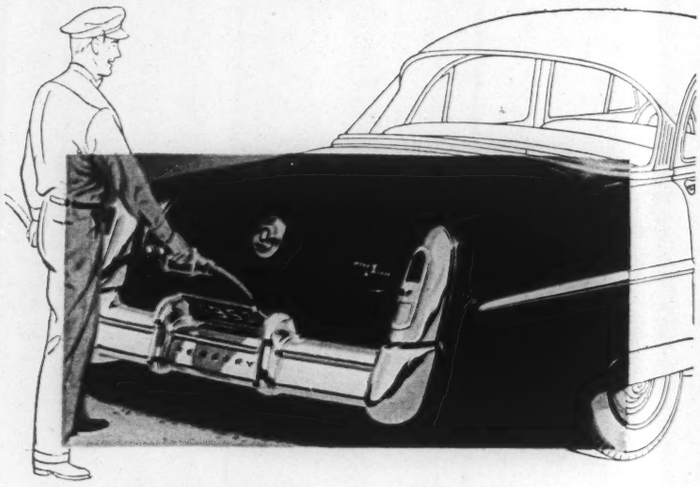

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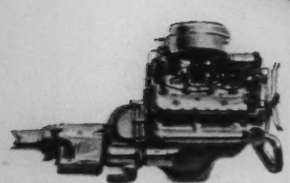

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Established 1887

Vol. 67 No. 28 Whole No. 3076

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BEHIND THE SCENES

THE NEXT ISSUE: Toronto Mayor Alan Lamport has followed a rough-and-ready program since he took office this year. Has he a bull by the tail? Veteran newspaperman GORDON SINCLAIR gives some answers . . . One of the biggest guns in Canadian and international politics today is Lester Pearson. MICHAEL BARKWAY discusses his career to date and what's ahead . . . L. L. L. GOLDEN gives the Democratic Party pot a stir, and sizes up the candidates . . . Who knows best the home surroundings in which men are most comfortable? Two Vancouver experts, one a man, the other a woman, give their decided opinions.

COVER: JUDITH EVELYN doesn't look as if she would connive to keep a sane husband in the insane asylum . . . but she currently is, in the Broadway play, "The Shrike". It's probably poetic justice, for some 11 years ago she herself was practically driven mad by a conniving husband—in the play that made her reputation as an outstanding actress, "Angel Street". Brought up on the prairies, Miss Evelyn studied at University of Manitoba; joined Chatauqua circuit; played at Pasadena Playhouse; won Lady Tweedsmuir award for acting in 1936 Dominion Drama Festival; went to England and was torpedoed on the *Athenia* on return home; starred in "Angel Street" for more than two years. Since then she has appeared in a number of plays; came to Toronto to play "Candida" on CBC's 1951 production—*For other sketches by Grant Macdonald, see Page 13.*

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Published and printed by CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED Birks Building, Montreal, Canada

Editorial and Advertising Offices 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-treasurer and Comptroller.

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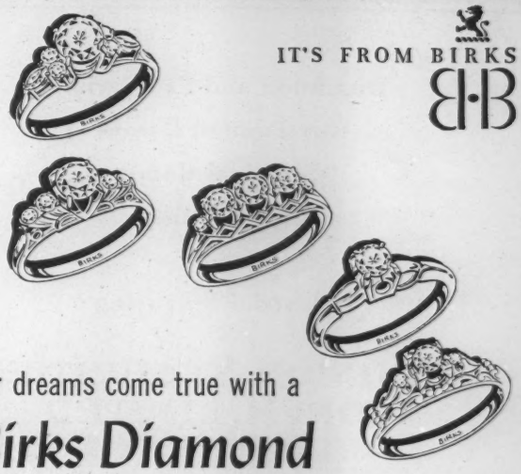

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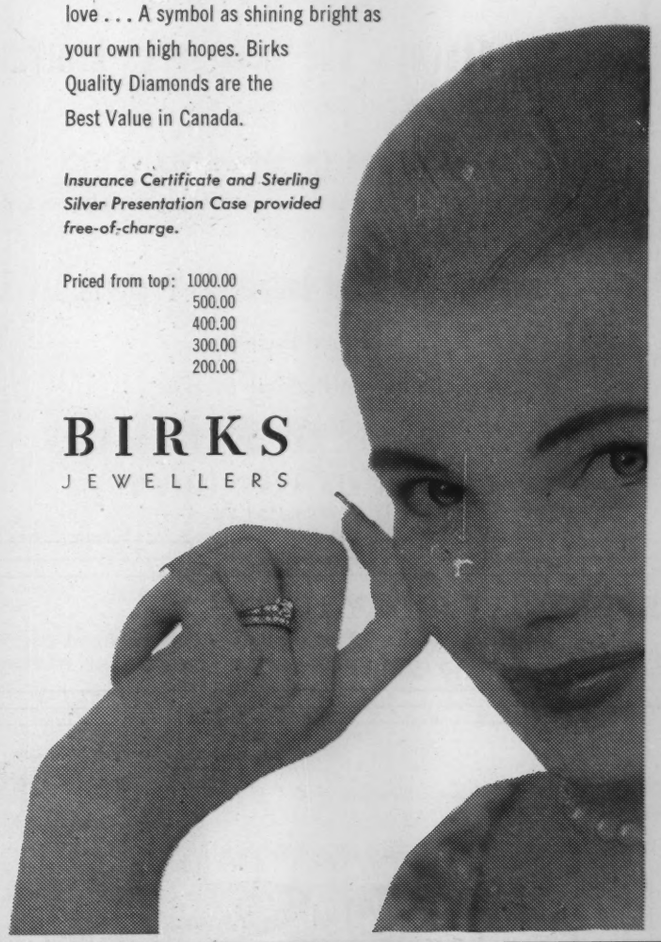

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OTTAWA VIEW

BUDGET HAD SOME PUZZLES

by Michael Barkway

FINANCE MINISTER Abbott's budget left a baffling number of unanswered questions. Indeed, the whole thing had an arbitrary air, which may have been partly unavoidable but is not usually so apparent. Some of his most important assumptions were unexplained; the major tax decisions were not merely unexplained: they contradicted his own statements of desirable policy aims.

The most baffling thing of all is why he presented his income tax changes to the House of Commons without one word to indicate that there is no reduction in the rates of income tax paid last year, but rather an increase. From the point of view of the individual taxpayer, most income groups will pay about 6 per cent less tax this year than they would have paid if the full defence surcharge of 20 per cent had been imposed. But the defence surcharge has never been levied at the full 20 per cent. Last year we paid 10 per cent of it. This year—in very rough terms—we shall pay 14 per cent of it. At every level of incomes the new income tax structure is higher than the old.

THIS may be nothing to complain about. The defence program obviously has to be paid for somehow. But it's difficult to know why Abbott didn't come out frankly and say so, instead of taking the inevitably transitory glory of talking as though his reductions were real. They are reductions from what we might have had to pay, but not from anything we ever have had to pay.

This also leaves out of account the Social Security Tax, which corporations started paying on January 1 and individuals start paying on July 1. Even at the one per cent rate which we pay in this first year, it will increase the tax burden, more particularly in the lower income groups. The limit in a full year is to be $60 for each taxpayer: in the first year it will be $30.

This means that the tax bears most heavily on people earning less than $5,000 (unmarried) or $5,800 for a married man with two children. Above that level of income the tax ceases to be progressive.

The theory of keeping the Social Security Tax distinct from ordinary taxation is, no doubt, unexceptionable. It should, in theory, remind everybody that he pays this particular tax in return for benefits which he hopes to receive in his old age. But it makes a purely artificial distinction in the budget, particularly because there is no pretence that the famous 2-2-2 formula will produce enough revenue this year to pay for Old Age Pensions. Abbott expects a total of $235 million from the 2 per cent individual tax. The cost of pensions is estimated at $322 million.

IF INDIVIDUAL taxpayers are paying 14 per cent of the defence surcharge, now built into the income-tax structure, they are at least doing better than corporations. Abbott's concession to them is point six of one per cent.

This leaves the corporation taxes at 50 per cent plus the 2 per cent Old-Age Security levy: 52 per cent in eight provinces, and 54 per cent in Ontario and Quebec. This announcement was coupled in the budget speech with a repeated statement of the Finance Minister's conviction that corporation taxes continuing at this high level could do grave harm to the economy.

Nevertheless, his decision was to concentrate tax reliefs in the field of excise taxes. On the face of it, this choice seems to mean favoring cer-

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tain selected industries, instead of spreading the relief around them all. No explanation was offered. Consumer durables of many kinds benefit from the return of the excise tax from 25 per cent to 15 per cent; and stoves, washing machines and refrigerators benefit even more by the abolition of the 15 per cent tax which they bore last year. These cuts, together with those on tobacco, will cost Abbott, he reckons, $88 million this year. A cut of 4 per cent in corporation income tax would have cost very little more.

Most serious of the "soft spots" in the economy left unaffected by the new budget is the textile industry. There was, of course, no excise tax to be lifted as there was for cars and washing machines; but it seems a little odd that they should have been given so much when it has been given nothing.

Basic Assumptions

OBVIOUSLY this wasn't primarily an anti-inflation budget. It wasn't primarily designed for its effect on economic conditions at all. It was designed to raise enough revenues to pay for expenditures, and that took Abbott all his time. But it's worth noticing what a large element of guess-work—more politely perhaps I ought to say "estimating" — is involved in this. Last year Abbott estimated — or guessed — his total expenditures for the year at $3,700 million. His main estimates were $3,500 million, and supplementaries brought them up to $3,900 million. Actual expenditures were just under $3,700 million.

This year Abbott's main estimates are $4,336 million. His guess at actual expenditure is $4,592 million, including old-age pensions. At least $150 million of this will be for provincial tax rental payments not included in the main estimates; and if Ontario and Quebec should decide to enter agreements this year the whole guess would clearly be overthrown. Assuming they don't come in, Abbott has a leeway of about $100 million for expenditures not yet publicly estimated. This figure depends on two guesses: (1) on what else he has to find money for in supplementary estimates, and (2) on how much he can save on the main estimates of the Government for the year. Neither guess is disclosed.

THE budget is based—this is one of the premises Abbott did reveal—on an expected gross national product of $22½ billion. This is, as it ought to be, a reasonably conservative guess.

If Canada's economy keeps rolling along at a pretty brisk pace, as present investment intentions certainly suggest, the gross national product may very well go higher than this. If it does, Abbott could easily find himself, willingly or unwillingly, in the same case as last year. Revenue would come in more plentifully than he has estimated; he would again have a surplus and he would again be under fire for it. This is still pretty conservative budgeting.

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THE MODERN INTRUDES

BREAKING RICHMOND'S SPELL

by B. K. Sandwell

I AM just a little apprehensive about the future of human dignity and of the element of grandeur in our way of living. There is a public television set in the Palm Court of the Jefferson Hotel in Richmond, Va., where I am staying. It is performing, to an audience which I admit is not very large, within a few feet of the E. V. Valentine statue of Thomas Jefferson, which must surely be the finest piece of portrait sculpture ever executed by an American artist. And it is performing what appears to be a film-and-sound recording of a comedy turn which one would have accepted cheerfully thirty years ago, in the kind of theatre that one went to to see a vaudeville program, but which one does not exactly want to hear squawking all over one of the loveliest hotel lounges on the continent.

The Jefferson has always appeared to me the most perfect example of dignity and "gracious living" in the hotel world of North America. (South America is to me, alas! a closed book which is now unlikely to be opened.) It does so in the same way, and for the same reasons, as Richmond itself appears the most dignified and gracious of North American cities. The Jefferson, which is not old, being opened in 1895, burnt (except for the Palm Court) in 1901, and reopened in 1907, is the last flowering of that dignity and grace which were imparted to the city by the great plantation families in the years around and after 1800.

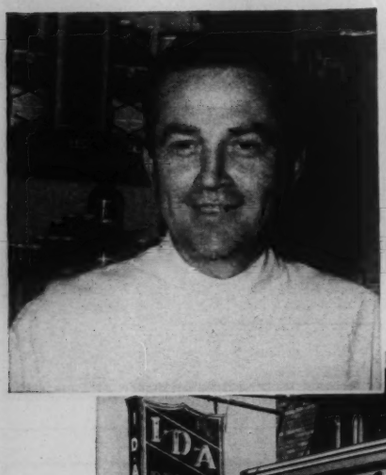
Richmond was the centre of the Greek Revival in American architecture—largely under the leadership of Jefferson himself. It is a style which imposes strict mathematical discipline on both architect, decorator and furnisher, and can therefore succeed only in a society with a high level of culture. There is an amusing example of what can happen when that discipline breaks down, in one room of the 1812 Wickham House, now a museum, which house was redecorated in the Victorian style in 1854, and contains a drawing room which has been left Victorian, in decoration and furniture, while the rest of it has been restored to its Georgian purity.

THE Greek Revival could never be much help to the architect in the designing of the exterior of a modern hotel, which must by economic necessity be a good many storeys high. But for the great public rooms of the interior it is excellent, and the designer of the Jefferson took skilful advantage of the fact that its northern front is on ground 40 feet above the southern one, enabling him to connect the two entry floors by a stairway far more imposing than that of the Montreal Art Gallery because it is approached by adequate vistas both at top and bottom.

For 45 years the restored Jefferson has been the Richmond gathering-place of the First Families of Virginia, whose names have changed very little since Thomas Moore was astonished at the intellectual brilliance of Richmond society in 1803. Its cuisine is famous; rich people come miles to taste its Duckling with Orange Bigarade, and even my own modest Maine Lobster with Peppers in Chafing Dish Miramore ($2.75) was a thing to remember with grateful tears. (Though why Southerners get excited about Spoon Bread and Hushpuppies I, a Northerner of the Northerners, shall never know.)

Today was Sunday, and so the Jefferson Jubilee Singers, colored members of the hotel staff and some of their friends, sang traditional "darkey" plantation songs for an hour during dinner, with not a note of rag or jazz or bebop in the whole thing. It was very beautiful, and my colored waiter, who said he went to school with some of the singers, was hugely and rightly proud of them. And after dinner I walked along the mezzanine gallery to the Palm Court and there was my squawking comedian doing his stuff on the TV set, and being listened to by a dozen people in armchairs and the statue of Jefferson. Somehow it doesn't fit together.

This druggist increased ice cream and frozen stick profit by 25%...



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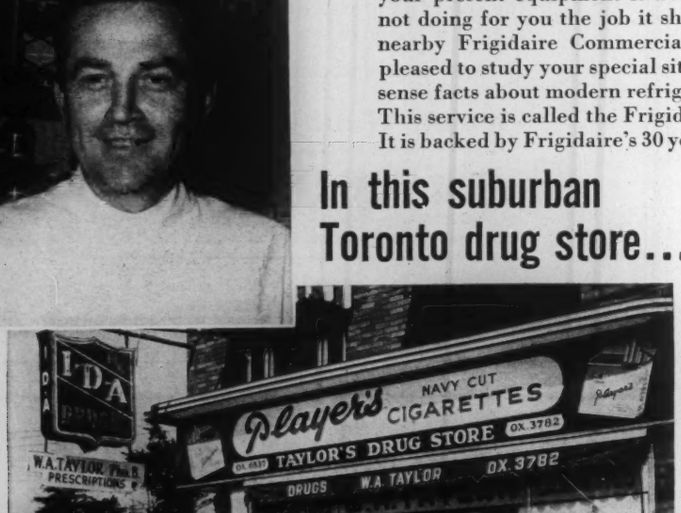

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LETTERS

Britain's Health Service

FURTHER to recent comments by your London correspondent on the matter of Britain's Health Service, I would like to draw your attention to some British editorial opinion on how the Conservatives are viewing the scheme set up by the Socialists.

It seems that to view the British Health Service as a subject of party controversy is altogether too simple a view. Recent House outbursts show that Conservative backbenchers are determined to resist hasty cuts in all the social services; they realize that such cuts would lose them votes in the country. It proves that the Health Service and the social services—the welfare state—are electoral assets; that both the main parties are bound to preserve them. Much, therefore, of the controversy about the Health Service is artificial. Both parties are pledged to maintain it.

However, the State cannot meet unlimited demands for health and some order of priorities should be established. One English paper says that "children should be assured of free treatment, while adults should be subject to discriminating charges. The treatment of remediable ailments should be free, but the treatment of irremediable chronic discouraged."

The obvious need in Britain, it is felt by non-partisan observers, is to define the principles on which the Health Service should be run; to decide what needs the State can afford to meet, then plan benefits to suit.

Birmingham, Eng. H. T. BATSTONE

Test by Law

MR. JUSTICE I. C. Rand's stirring article: "Courageous Courts Safeguard Our Liberties", published by the University of Toronto Law Journal, is very timely and should receive wide publicity. His word calling for judges to uphold the law no matter how unpopular their decisions, coming just as Premier Daniel Malan seems determined to defy South African's Supreme Court, challenges us all today. Premier Malan has already defied the International Court of Justice over South-West Africa.

The legality of NATO has still to be decided by the International Court of Justice—the top judicial body of the United Nations. Are *we* afraid to sponsor a request that the Court be asked to give an opinion on this?

Vancouver, BC WILLIAM MITCHELL

Humorous Types

I VERY much enjoyed Eric Nicol's article on party humorists in April 5 issue. I think he could have expanded it by adding two types of partygoers that are equally plaguing: the "poet-at-the party" type who resolutely refuses to laugh at anything and who maintains a sort of Jovian detachment. He's the type that has, as Lowell Thomas said about T. E. Lawrence, "a genius for backing into the limelight." Then there's this type's opposite number: the guy who laughs uproariously all the time but who has absolutely no sense of humor.

Montreal, Que. SANDFORD WILSON

CONTINUED ON PAGE 9

How much will it cost your family

to have an "amateur" executor?

The inexperienced executor may work long hours —struggling to translate his good intentions into deeds. But unless he *knows how* to deal efficiently with the many technicalities of estate management . . . his best intentions may result only in confusion and unnecessary expense.

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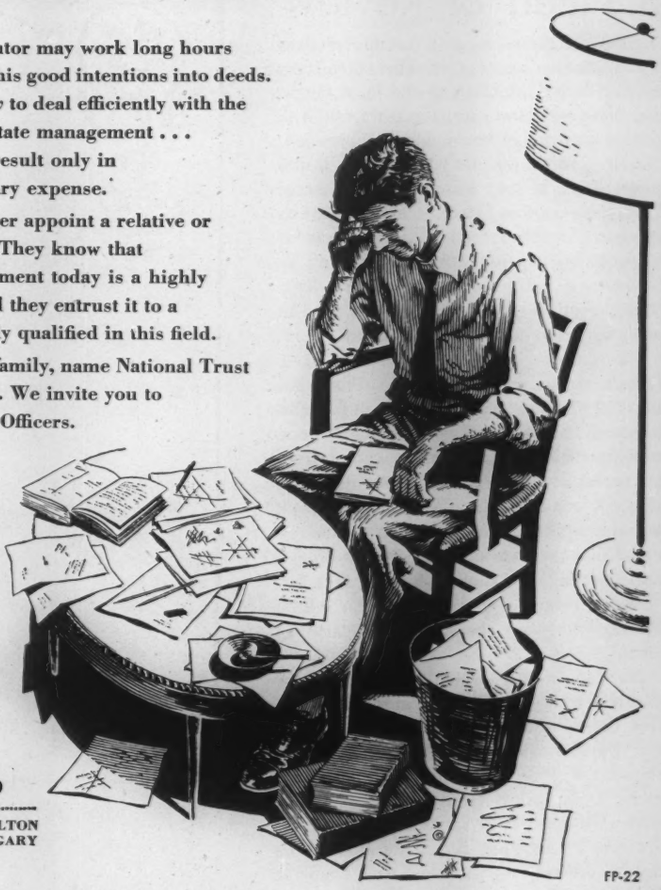
It explains the duties and requirements of an Executor and how the fees of an Executor are fixed. It gives you interesting and valuable information, whether your estate is small or large.



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PETERBOROUGH CANADA

EDITORIALS

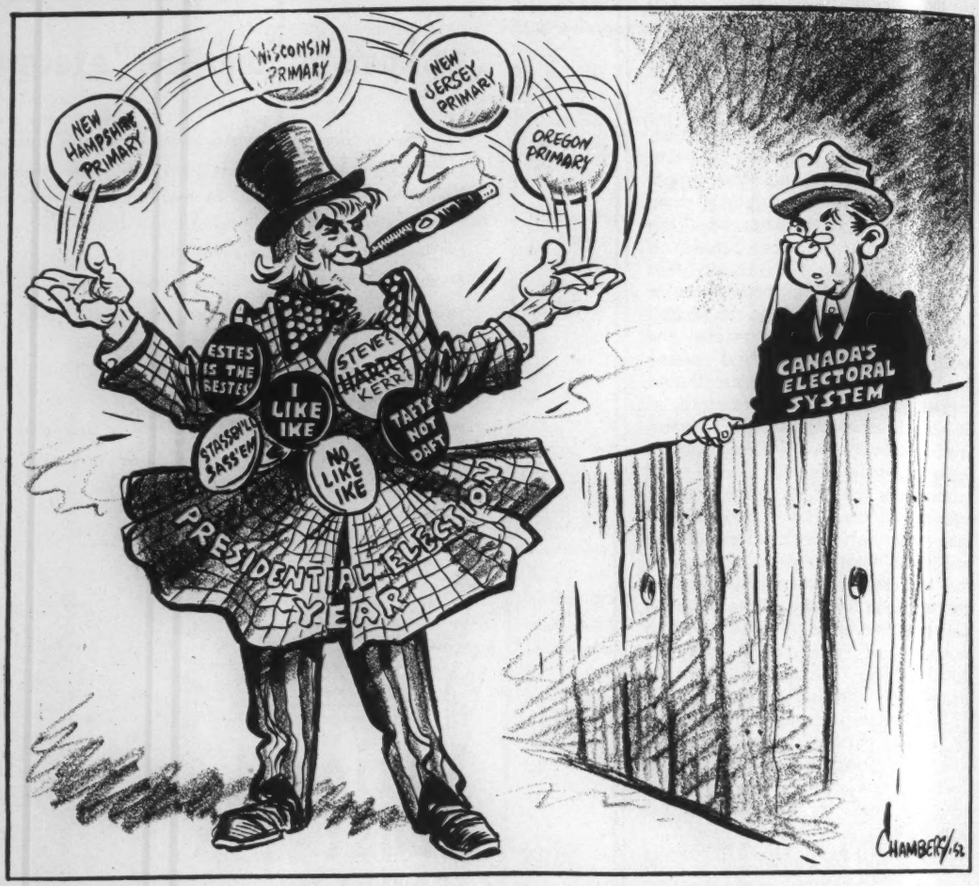
Out-dated Treaties In Need of Review

THE REPORTED presence of foreign trawlers off the southern coast of Newfoundland recently has drawn attention to the legal tangle surrounding Newfoundland's territorial waters. It is not proved that the foreign boats, which came from Portugal, Spain, France and Italy, were ever inside the three-mile limit. If they were they took themselves off as soon as the Fisheries and R.C.M.P. patrols appeared on the scene. But the incident does give point to the suggestion—made in the St. John's *Evening Telegram* and elsewhere—that the out-dated treaties giving special privileges to French and American fishing-boats should be reviewed.

The French rights go back to the Treaty of Utrecht of 1717. They were modified in the Anglo-French treaty of 1904, but they still give French boats the right to fish in territorial waters from Cape Ray through the Straits of Belle Isle and down the north coast as far as Cape St. John. It is true that the rights are seldom used nowadays. It is also true that they are qualified by the obligation to respect local regulations which in fact forbid any large trawlers or draggers to fish within the three-mile limit. But the treaty is clearly an anachronism.

The American rights, which date from the Anglo-American treaty of 1818, are more extensive. They cover the southern shore of Newfoundland from Cape Ray east to Ramea Island, the West Coast from Cape Ray north to Quirpon Island, the Labrador coast north from Mount Joli, and the Magdalen Islands. They include the right not only to fish but to establish curing stations ashore in certain conditions. Again it is true that the Hague Court decision of 1910 required American fishermen to submit to "reasonable" local regulations; and that the treaty's practical effect is now small. But there is a good case for getting rid of these anomalies.

The opportunity for reviewing both these treaties should be taken when decisions are made about the delimitation of Newfoundland's territorial waters. This is already overdue. By an agreement of 1912 the United States recognized certain Canadian bays—including such extensive waters as the Bay of Chaleur and Hudson Bay—to be territorial waters. No such agreement has ever been made with respect to Newfoundland. The proper delimitation of Newfoundland's territorial rights would require a similar treatment of its coastal bays. This is now said to be under study in Ottawa. The study should be pressed to a conclusion quickly, and the action taken about territorial waters should include an approach to France and the United Sttes for reconsideration of the fishing treaties.



He Always Makes Us Look So Drab and Colorless

White Man's Country

SOUTH AFRICA, which is currently celebrating the 300th anniversary of the arrival of its first Dutch settler, is receiving more brickbats than compliments these days. We doubt that many Canadians who strongly disapprove of what is going on in South Africa have a very clear idea of the situation, except that "Malan is mistreating the colored people." And without holding any brief for Dr. Malan we wonder if Canadians aren't just a bit too free to criticize South Africa for her handling of a problem which we could only fully appreciate if we had 50 million Indians in Canada.

We say "South Africa" and not just Malan and his Nationalist Party advisedly. For while the United Party (formerly led by General Smuts) is in active opposition to Malan's measures, it also stands firm for a white South Africa. The real difference is that the United Party would not go backward, and take away such political rights as the Colored community and the Bantu natives presently possess. These rights—which really exist only in Cape Province, lie dormant in Natal and are denied in the Orange Free State and Transvaal—are guaranteed by one of the "entrenched clauses" in the Constitution. Malan's effort to take them back, by a bare majority in parliament instead of the constitutionally-required two-thirds, "isn't justice", and that's what the demonstrations are about.

But the people demonstrating against Malan, we are assured by highly-qualified United Party sources, are in no way in favor of equal rights for "Coloreds" and natives. They shudder at the notion of a South Africa without a color bar, going the way of Brazil or Hawaii. They point out that, with the exception of the North African littoral South Africa is the only part of the continent fully suitable to white settlement. They see no comparison with what the British are doing in Nigeria and the Gold Coast to develop native self-rule, since the British are merely handing over power in a territory which they have administered but never settled, while the nearly three million white settlers of South Africa are there to stay. Nor do the whites have any conscience about "taking the country from the natives" (as they might say we in Canada should have) since the Bantu only came into the almost empty land from the north as the white settlers began to push out from the Cape.

Nevertheless, these people do feel under obligation to help the natives to a modicum of education, and no doubt they realize at heart that with education the Bantu will in time demand political rights. Declaring that the Bantu are perhaps a generation behind the American negroes in development, the United Party people appear to be claiming that margin of time gradually to solve a problem for which at present they can really see no good solution.

That South Africa could really be turned into a "white man's country" by simply "shifting the natives to the warmer areas of Africa" as the pro-Malan newspaper *Vaderland* now urges, far from being a matter of "courageous, far-sighted statesmanship" is a mad dream which would set all Africa, Asia and the UN by the ears.

The Bench and Politics

POLITICAL pressures over the years have resulted in judicial appointments continuing to be political appointments. Ministers of Justice have long been unhappy about a situation which effectively narrows the choice of new judges to members of the party in power. Occasionally someone with no party affiliations has been chosen but there is scarcely a case of a man who belonged to the opposition being elevated to the bench.

This situation has so long been accepted that it is like a breath of clean, fresh air when, Mr. J. A. Clark, the President of the Canadian Bar Association, in the current issue of *The Canadian Bar Review* calls the attention of his membership to a situation "that is unworthy of us and our country."

Mr. Clark adds: "I am satisfied that no Prime Minister or Minister of Justice has ever looked with equanimity upon pressure from the political machine and upon public service as a proper justification for a person who is being entrusted with the power of life and death over the subject. I can conceive of nothing more subversive to the interests of the state than that pressure from those concerned with political expediency and party loyalty should be the determining factor in appointments to the bench. I say with the deepest conviction that politicians would not dare to intervene in the way they do if the bar of Canada assumed the rôle of leader of public opinion in this regard, and I am convinced that the Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, of whatever party may be in office, will readily subscribe to this principle if the bar acts with determination."

Mr. Clark has put the case in language everyone will understand. Party membership is not a factor in judicial appointments in Britain. It will cease to be here if the bar heeds the call of its president.

Speaking More French

EACH time we see statistics that Canadians' educational level is edging up—or at least that Canadians are being exposed for more years to formal training—we derive some comfort. This is not because one must cheer everything taught our youngsters nowadays or how it is taught, but because the statistics mean more and more English speaking Canadians are receiving some instruction in French.

In most Canadian schools French begins at the secondary school level or Grade IX. In some schools more advanced in such matters, French is taught as early as Grade VII. This year the final examination for Grade XIII in Ontario schools will include a dictation question. The presiding officer will play a 15-minute record. Records and record-players are handy and interesting tools for teaching foreign languages, but they are pretty expensive equipment to be used for 15 minutes once a year. We hope ways will be found to use them the year round in teaching French.

There have been other signs of emphasis on French language. At University College, Toronto, a French-Ciné Club has been organized, so that students can hear and see good spoken French on the screen. Two showings are given on the first Friday of each month: one for university and high school students; the other for the general public. The Ciné-Club hopes its success will encourage similiar groups in other universities. Then old country French and French-Canadian films of 16 mm. could be sent on a circuit.

Of course, a pioneer organization in Canada for good French usage is L'Alliance Française with its program of plays, addresses by noted writers, diplomats and philosophers, and regular opportunity for members to hear and speak French. Alliance groups in Toronto and Montreal are celebrating their 50th anniversaries this year, but there are younger and just as active chapters in many other Canadian cities including Halifax, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. Our study of French in a classroom may have ended years ago but if we look around, there may be a more exciting place where we can pick it up.

Civil Servants from Business

THE LATE Laurence Steinhardt, perhaps the most respected ambassador the United States ever sent to Canada, used to say that until he lived in Ottawa he had no idea of the astonishingly high level of competence in the Canadian civil service. Other American observers have often remarked on this quality, just as they often remark—with a rather envious surprise—on the friendly relations existing between government and business in this country.

In so far as these two compliments to Canada are justified, they are clearly connected. The general competence of the federal civil service makes it

—Capital Press

H. A. BROPHY

easier for business to respect government than in some other countries. And, in reverse, the businessmen's readiness to deal with government departments, and even to serve in them, greatly enhances the government's competence.

The latest example is the acceptance by Mr. Reginald Brophy, Chairman and President of Rogers Majestic Electronics Ltd., of the post of Deputy Minister of Defence Production. He succeeds Mr. M. W. Mackenzie, under whom he has been serving since last October. Max Mackenzie will be a loss to the Government. He has served Canada with great devotion through difficult years, and he will continue to do so—in a different sphere—in his new post at the head of the new Canadian company which is to develop the existing interests of the Celanese Corporation of America. But he was not an easy man to replace, and the Government has done well to enlist Mr. Brophy.

The new Deputy Minister has arranged to be absent from his important posts in industry for so long as he may be needed. His experience is wide and varied, for he has been in the broadcasting as well as the manufacturing end of the radio business; and he has the flexibility as well as the power of decision which is needed at the Department of Defence Production. Mr. Brophy is one of a gratifyingly large number of eminent businessmen who recognize a moral obligation to contribute their services to the national government. Such men deserve a salute from the citizens whom they serve.

Bricks and Brains

THE OTHER day we heard of a school district which had decided to build a school without a large assembly hall, a swimming pool and sundry other mid-twentieth-century features, not out of money-grubbing economy, but because it thought it could get better value for the annual expenditure by putting it into better salaries for better teachers. This struck us as an extremely novel, if not wholly original idea, and we propose to watch that school district for the next 40 years to see what kind of citizens come out of it. One of the elements of the new school building which was not cut down was the library; the voters felt that plenty of books easily accessible to students might be as valuable as good teachers.

That there should be a strong tendency in school managements towards putting money into bricks, stones and glass rather than into brains is not particularly surprising when you remember that the universities have been doing exactly the same thing for 50 years. But it should be remembered that the universities are doing a very different job in different circumstances, and are under a good deal more compulsion than the schools. For one thing, they are in competition with one another, and many of them have to get their money from donors; and donors like buildings that will hit the rival university smack in the eye.

Also there are certain necessary departments of a university's work that need substantial buildings and expensive equipment.

Even so it is not entirely agreed that these vast expenditures upon labs and cyclotrons and wind tunnels have really improved the universities as media for the diffusion of true education. With the schools the sole proper objective is the diffusion of true education. A nice school theatre is no doubt a help to the education of the students about Shakespeare, but we sometimes think that more teachers with an ear for the music of Shakespeare's verse might be an even better help.

Municipal Tariff Walls

A LOCAL firm pays a business tax and thereby contributes to municipal finances. When outside businesses come in—for instance, bread delivery trucks from a nearby centre, they might have a tax advantage over the local people. Therefore, a licence fee, imposed by the municipality on the outsider, has long been considered a corrective. But the framers of Municipal Acts of various provinces never meant this power to license for a power to erect a tariff barrier. Yet that is precisely what a number of Canadian communities are doing when they impose exorbitant licence fees.

In Manitoba, where the abuses have been particularly flagrant, the question is at long last to get legislative attention. The Provincial Government has drafted legislation to curb the practice. The power granted to municipalities to license trades and businesses was for the protection of safety and health; it was not a means of producing revenue or putting up municipal trade barriers.

Perhaps the answer will be an amendment to the Municipal Act: with a Province-wide business tax on all firms doing business in one centre and having premises in another. Offending municipalities undoubtedly exist in other provinces too. If so, local residents who have been deprived of outside services or goods because of prohibitive licence fees will watch the outcome in Manitoba.

STORAGE BIN
for fruits and vegetables

BUILD 3 INCHES FROM WALL. UPRIGHTS 2"X4", RUNNERS 1"X2". SLIDING TRAYS 3"X30"X60". SLAT BOTTOMS TO THE TRAYS ARE BEST ONE INCH APART FOR AIR.

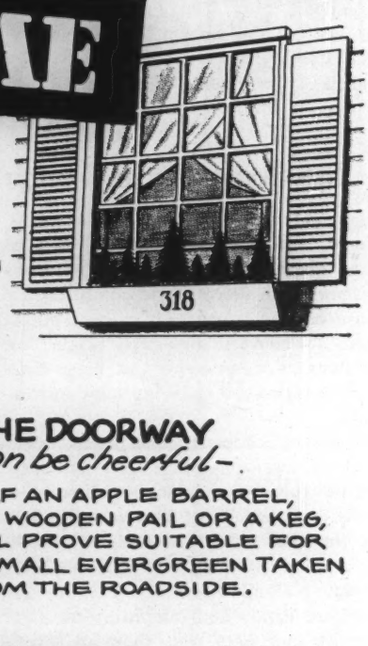
AROUND THE HOME

BIRD FEEDING STATION—

THAT CAN BE MOVED TO ANY DESIRED LOCATION. UPPER PORTION MAY BE MADE OF GLASS FASTENED INTO GROOVES OR STRIPS OF MOULDING.

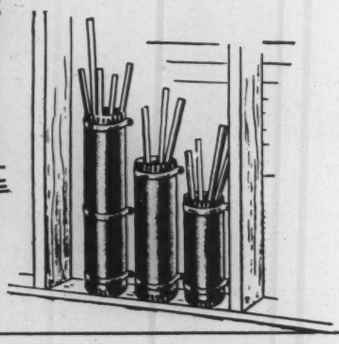
WINDOW GARDEN—

FOR DWELLERS IN APARTMENTS OR SINGLE ROOMS. FEW SMALL CEDARS LIFTED WITH ROOTS UNDISTURBED AND WELL COVERED WITH SOIL—OR—TRY SPRAYS OF CEDAR IMBEDDED IN THE SOIL—OF VARIOUS HEIGHTS, PLACED CLOSE TOGETHER FOR HEAVY EFFECT.



STORAGE FOR STAKES

PIECES OF STOVE PIPE ON END AND FASTENED TO WALL WITH HEAVY GAUGE WIRE OR BAND OF TIN. PAINT AS DESIRED.

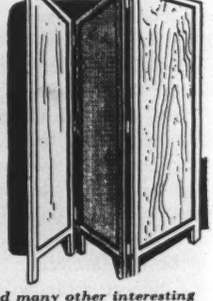


THE DOORWAY
can be cheerful—

HALF AN APPLE BARREL, OLD WOODEN PAIL OR A KEG, WILL PROVE SUITABLE FOR A SMALL EVERGREEN TAKEN FROM THE ROADSIDE.

BEDROOM SCREEN—

FROM 7/8" PLYWOOD. HEIGHT 64". PANELS 17½" WIDE. STRIPS OF ½" MOULDING FOR TRIM. STRONG HINGES.

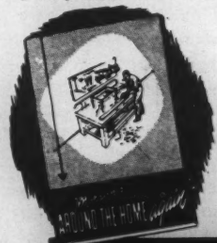


Tom Gard's Note Book

Instead of the old type bin in the corner of the cellar, a farmer friend has built an airy one for better results. With the framework about three inches out from the wall, it was firmly constructed with sliding shelves or trays for fruits, bulbs and vegetables. Plenty of air worked up through the trays as each had a slat bottom. Over in the corner I spied a storage space for stakes — stove-pipes fastened to the wall with heavy wire.

A naturalist neighbour has built a bird feeding station from an old piano seat (an old coffee table would serve as well) with an open box, made of glass to permit an all-round view of the birds. He keeps the closed end to the wind to prevent the feed from blowing away.

I always feel a doorway should say "welcome". Such an impression is given through the winter by placing evergreens in tubs at each side of the entrance. Why not carry the idea a step farther and plant small spruce or cedars in the window box? Even sprays of cedar firmly embedded in the soil will serve the purpose.



You'll find many other interesting and helpful suggestions like these in the booklet "Around the Home Again". Write for your copy to Tom Gard, c/o Molson's (Ontario) Limited, P.O. Box 490, Adelaide St. Station, Toronto.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Penology in Saskatchewan

MR. JUSTICE CHEVRIER, according to the press (including SATURDAY NIGHT), suggested changes in the Criminal Code to put an end to the discriminatory provisions allowing a rich man to get off with a fine while a poor man has to go to prison.

The Saskatchewan Penal Commission, in a report which had wide circulation, and which won approval throughout Canada as an expression of accepted modern criminological and penal philosophy, drew attention in 1946 to the class justice embodied in the Criminal Code. The Commission, headed by Dr. S. R. Laycock, Dean of Education at the U of S, pointed out that the small-income man often went to jail not for committing an offense but for not being able to pay a fine. Thus, in a sense there was still imprisonment for debt. The Laycock Commission referred to the English system of allowing offenders time to pay fines and suggested provisions here.

There were other recommendations "of profound and sociological importance" made five years ago by the Royal Commission in Saskatchewan, and some of them cannot be implemented by a province. Many of the Commission's recommendations have been implemented in Saskatchewan, which now has by far the most modern, practical and most humane correctional program in Canada.

Regina, Sask. CHRISTIAN SMITH

Cigarette Tax

I CAN SEE no justification for reducing the tax on cigarettes because the U.S. price is lower. Our tax appears excessive at 25 cents per package against 8 cents in the U.S., but how about cars (a necessity) where our tax is $473.94 against $120 on a low priced model?

Excise taxes are resented and rightly so. Creating consumer resistance is one purpose. We have long had a heavy tax on cigarettes, primarily as a deterrent to using them unwisely. The cost of living has risen 40 per cent during the postwar period and the average weekly wage in industry a greater per cent, but the tax accounts for an increase of only 5 cents per package. Smoking can become a heavy drain on the weekly pay cheque and also on the physical resources. Therefore, let's be guided by principle rather than example, and keep Canadians tax conscious . . .

Hanover, Ont. JOHN W. GILBERT

Grand Rapids, Manitoba

IN YOUR issue of March 8, you state the following re the Dog Derby held at The Pas, Manitoba: "and one team had mushed 150 miles from Grand Rapids, Mich., before even starting the race."

This should be Grand Rapids, Manitoba. Grand Rapids, Michigan, must be nearly 1500 miles from The Pas.

Flin Flon, Man. CYRIL TWEEDY

Alberta's Gas

THE March 8 article, "Who Will Get Alberta Gas", is a most timely one. I feel Michael Young should be congratulated on its preparation and the fact it so well tells the story currently complicated by "ifs ands, whereas' etc." The article certainly tells what may happen and now we must await action by our Federal Government and the Alberta Government.

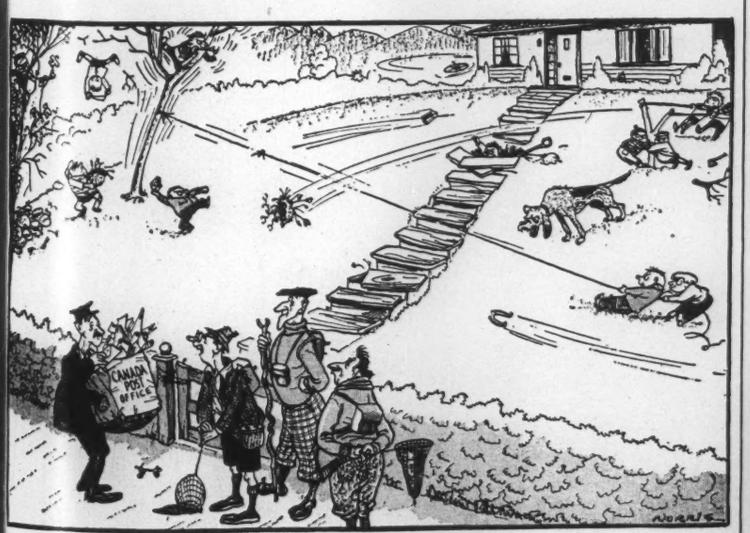
I personally subscribe to SATURDAY NIGHT and enjoy it very much.

Toronto, Ont. H. M. SLEIGH
Trade and Industry Branch,
Ontario Department of Planning
and Development

"L for Lanky"

IN YOUR story of Ford Theatre you mentioned that Alan Savage's wartime show, "L for Lanky" is still remembered. Would it be possible to add a word that the author was Don Bassett?

Toronto, Ont. WINIFRED BASSETT



—Norris in Vancouver Sun

". . . if you ever get the 40-hour week, we'd certainly like to have you in the Hiking and Wild Life Study Club."

How you can help conquer CANCER

Year after year, the outlook for controlling cancer grows brighter. Scientists are learning more about how and why cancer occurs, and are developing new methods of diagnosis and treatment. In addition, centres for the early detection of cancer are being increased, additional hospitals devoted exclusively to its treatment are opening, and greater numbers of doctors are being trained to combat cancer more effectively than ever before.

As a result, hope for greater gains runs high. Even now there is progress to justify this hope. For example, *if diagnosed early and treated promptly and correctly*, authorities say that 98 percent of cancers of the skin, 80 to 90 percent of cancers of the breast, and 85 percent of cancers of the rectum are curable. Cancer of other parts of the body also is being treated with greater success. In fact, it is estimated that thousands of lives are now saved each year from cancer — lives that, not so long ago, might not have been spared.

According to some cancer authorities, present cure rates could be *doubled* if those who develop cancer would seek medical help in time. This calls for greater public knowledge of cancer — particularly its possible "warning signs." While the symptoms of this disease are variable, no one should delay seeing the doctor if any of the following signs occur:

1. **Any sore that does not heal promptly.**
2. **A lump or thickening in the breast or elsewhere.**
3. **Unusual bleeding or discharge.**
4. **Any change in a wart or mole.**
5. **Persistent indigestion or difficulty in swallowing.**
6. **Persistent hoarseness or cough.**
7. **Any change in normal bowel habits.**

(Pain is not usually an early symptom of cancer.)

These "warnings" are NOT sure signs of cancer. In fact, relatively few people who have such symptoms are found to have the disease. Yet they indicate that something is wrong, and that the doctor should be consulted. Should his examination reveal cancer, prompt treatment with X-ray, radium, or surgery — used separately or together — will greatly increase the chances for cure.

Moreover, since cancer may start without any "warning signs" at all, periodic medical check-ups may help to safeguard against it. Such examinations are especially important for people aged 50 and over.

Doctors say that this important precautionary measure should never be neglected, even though a person may feel perfectly well. In this connection, the experience of cancer detection centres — which examine *only* seemingly healthy people — is reassuring. These centres report that only one out of every 100 people examined has cancer and, since the disease is usually detected early, the chances for cure are greatly increased.

Today, by facing the facts about cancer, overcoming fear of it, and acting promptly when the disease is suspected, cancer may be controlled or cured in many cases.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
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Home Office: New York
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Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
Canadian Head Office, Ottawa 4, Canada

Please send me a copy of your booklet, 42-1 entitled, "What You Should Know About Cancer."

Name .....
Street .....
City ..... Prov. .....

where do they sell all the nickel?

"Well, son, there are lots of markets for nickel these days. So many uses have been developed for it by Inco that they are producing over 250 million pounds a year.

"More than 90 per cent of it is sold to the United States and other countries. Right now a lot of it is going into equipment for our defense."

"We must get a lot of money for the nickel we export?

"Yes, son. In recent years the Nickel Company's exports to the United States have had a value of 100 million dollars. All these U.S. dollars coming in help to keep Canada prosperous."

CANADIAN Nickel

INCO TRADE MARK

"The Romance of Nickel" a 60 page book fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited 25 King Street West, Toronto

MONTREAL VICE PROBE BOGS DOWN

Lack of public interest, and tough underworld witnesses are taking their toll of the crusade to rid the city of rackets

by Frank Lowe

HERCULES' TASK of cleaning out the stables of Augeas was child's play compared to the modern clean-up job now being attempted by Pacifique (Pax) Plante as he labors, fetlock deep in red tape, to prove that in the decade preceding 1951 organized vice in Montreal was maintained by civic officials.

The job started in the spring of 1950 when, on May 11, Plante presented an 1,110-page, 5½-inch thick petition to Chief Justice O. S. Tyndale calling for an investigation of vice conditions in Montreal. The petition asked that some 70 former and present civic and police officials be investigated on 15,000 specific charges.

In the preamble, the petition said that from Jan. 1, 1941, until May 11, 1950, these officials "have maintained a system of tolerance and protection of organized vice, a system which required the conscious and deliberate complicity of officers of the police department and members of the city council."

That was the start. Today, close to two years later, the vice probe (as it is popularly known) is still tortuously moving along, its path blocked by every conceivable piece of legal legerdemain and plagued by such slow-downs as the common cold and plain lack of money. And, worse still, the city as a whole is profoundly uninterested.

True, there have been some revelations which have caught the fancy of the mob. As the probe inched through the roadblocks of appeals and writs of prohibition, the city learned, for instance, that all madames running bawdy houses wear mink coats and "dress to kill."

This was testified to by a one-time prostitute who, from the stand, painted a sentimental picture of her life of sin. The lady said the owners of the bawdy houses were "very fond" of the girls working for them. Once, she said, a girl in one of the houses got married and her boss tossed a swank reception for her in his home in Outremont—an exclusive residential suburb where this businessman lived, fittingly enough, with the other nabobs of industry.

THE PROBE also gave Montrealers a peek at some of the characters who earn their livelihoods in rather unorthodox ways. As the witnesses were called, they learned about Danny the Greek, Madam Manda, Marcelle with the Golden Teeth, Harry "The Boy Plunger" Ship who is reported to have spent close to $50,000 once in a fruitless effort to beat a 30-day jail sentence and gunman Louis Bercovitch who shot and killed gambler Harry Davis in broad daylight on one of the city's busiest streets.

There was Benny Shulkin who nonchalantly testified that sure, he had been arrested 102 times as a gambling-house keeper. He relaxed and talked freely—after all, he was at home in court—to give an inside account of the operations of a horse parlor.

The heaviest betting hours, he said, were from 4.30 to 5 p.m. The raids, however, were generally staged around 3.30 p.m. The usual house would average 200 bets a day, these running from $1 to $5.

Jockey Fleming was lured from his regular beat at the corners of Peel and St. Catherine Streets to take part in the probe.

The Jockey is a small man who makes a living of sorts by tipping acquaintances on horses and acquiring tickets to sporting events (at a price) when such tickets are hard to get. He is also considered a good luck charm—the Red Wings, NHL hockey team, will not play a Montreal date unless the Jockey is riding their bench—and he found this venture into public life a heady affair.

His side-of-the-mouth Runyonese was a hit, and since that time he has guest-starred on some of the city's more popular disc jockey shows to bring to thousands the benefits of his off-beat philosophy. Of course, fame such as this is not without a price. The Jockey, amazed to emerge unscathed from his brush with courtrooms and the law, was so dazzled by it all that when he found a diamond ring lying on the street recently he virtuously turned it over to police. It is a toss-up as to who was the more amazed by his action—the police or the Jockey.

Businessmen may have been encouraged to learn from probe testimony that in a world where enterprise is becoming more and more hobbled by government restrictions, there is still one field of endeavor where the law of supply and demand works as of old.

This revelation came when a lady of great heft and uncertain years squeezed into the witness chair to tell how she had attempted to run a bawdy house but failed because "there was too much competition. Every second house on my street (De-Bouillon) was a disorderly house."

But, aside from these glimpses of a portion of city life which seldom comes to view, the public lost interest as the probe dragged on and on. This was too bad, as the probe had got off to a fine start with the most carefully documented charges, backed by more than 1,000 witnesses. Names

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

FRANK LOWE *is on the editorial staff of* The Montreal Daily Star.

CRIME STOPPER PACIFIQUE PLANTE, prime mover of Montreal probe, was jailed in nearby Ville St. Michel while investigating charges that gamblers were interfering in mayoralty election. Constable escorts him. —Canada Wide

TOMFOOLERY AND SUGAR-COATING

"Every citizen . . . every member of a school board, must get it into his head that the most important thing in education is the teacher."

by J. S. Mills

I SHALL assume that the majority of my readers will admit that education is a subject about which I ought to know something. For the benefit of those who are not very conversant with my educational career, let me describe briefly, and I hope modestly, my background. I have been both a principal of a high school and a principal of an elementary school. I have taught in a normal school and also had the privilege of teaching in a university. I have had a teaching life of 30 years that took me into almost every department of educational work.

As a boy I went to the ordinary elementary school, and received the good, solid type of education that good teachers gave me. I sat on very hard desks that perhaps had not the proper hygienic slope and nobody paid any attention in those days as to where the light came from or the number of lumens or foot-candles we received. There may have been glare from the blackboards, for all that I remember, but one thing I do know is that the blackboards were black and not green nor gray nor any pastel shade to delight the eye of an artist.

Nobody told us that learning was fun, or that arithmetic was fun. We knew differently. We knew that learning was hard work, and we thoroughly believed in the old English proverb which declared "There is no royal road to learning". We never heard of a child-centred school. In fact, we believed, and I have had no occasion to change my mind about it, that the school was largely teacher-centred, for we thought that the teacher knew a great deal more about education than we did.

We never heard that homework was a means of frustrating a child, and nobody ever told us the modern educational triviality that the whole child comes to school. We knew nothing, and our teachers were equally ignorant, about the so-called progressive school and all the specious arguments of the modern educational psychologists. We believed in drill because our teachers believed in it. We were sure that "Practice makes perfect". The result was that most of us learned something which remained with us throughout life. No matter what the field of endeavor we entered, we were efficient and industrious. When we went to high-school our new teachers did not find us ignorant.

AFTER leaving the elementary school I went to high school. It was one of those English public schools where the great majority of the teachers were scholars—men who knew their subjects. We studied hard—sometimes very hard—and again we left high school with a fund of knowledge at our command and a record of achievement behind our backs. We didn't seem to have any problems, for there were no school psychologists to toy with us or to ask impertinent questions about our homes—whether, for example, our parents quarrelled or whether our fathers were inclined to love alcohol too much. In my time, there was no educational snooping as far as I can remember. Most of us were far too busy.

Neither had we any guidance teachers to do some more educational detective work for us. In those days we didn't believe in the blind leading the blind. All we were concerned about was the obtaining of what we called a good education. We believed if we got this, everything would pretty well look after itself. In the period I refer to, there was no project method or enterprise method of learning. When we studied history, for example, we didn't spend two or three months building up some *papier mâché* affair to represent an Indian village, with toothpicks to represent the Indians. We were too realistic. We felt a picture was sufficient and that going through all the motions of construction was just a sheer waste of time.

Most of the enterprises carried on in schools today have always appeared to me as a fine sample of educational humbug. In some quarters, it is more than your educational life is worth to criticize such practices. You may not last long—and you may be sure you will never receive promotion if you don't follow along with the crowd. In fact, education in the last generation emphasized the freedom of the teacher, whereas today the higher-ups do too much of the directing—and their directing at times leaves a wide margin for improvement.

MAYOR MILLS

Today I understand that the report cards to the parents are receiving a great deal of emphasis. In my time at school we got reports only at the end of each term—in other words twice or three times a year. I consider that a much better plan than the present day monthly report. Our reports took the form of marks—a percentage in every subject. There was also a small space for the teacher's comments, if he cared to make any. In this way the teacher was left free to do his work which was teaching and not the laborious writing of frequent report cards.

In Toronto they have recently distinguished themselves by what has been called the OSU report card. This card has been deservedly subjected to much severe criticism. It has even been stated that such a report is not honest. It is plain to me at least that it is on the face of it a piece of foolishness. There are only three grades—Unsatisfactory, Satisfactory, and Outstanding. If a child in his addition says that 2 and 2 make 3, manifestly this is unsatisfactory—if he says that 2 and 2 make 4 this is clearly satisfactory—and what then is left to make it outstanding? It has been suggested that an outstanding answer might be that 2 and 2 make 4 minus any depreciation that may have occurred recently.

Another phase of education today is the craze for testing aptitudes and testing mental ability. In one system where I happened to teach, about two weeks of every term was spent on this useless form of examination. There was absolutely no teaching done. All the time was spent in aptitude and mental testing. The pupils never heard the results. The papers were never returned, but they were carefully locked up for some future reference. It was an order from the higher-ups who thought this was the correct thing to do. It was hardly questioned because the so-called freedom of the so-called progressive school was not meant for the teachers.

AFTER leaving high school I went to the University—where there was more emphasis placed on doing your work which meant studying and concentrating and drilling on the formulas and the principles of each subject. The sugar-coating of the modern school was entirely absent and the tomfoolery of certain modern psychologists was not even imagined at that time. I believe today that this tomfoolery is more prevalent in the elementary school than in the high school and the university. Indeed, most of the faculties in our universities have passed almost unscathed through the modern educational crazes. Our high schools have suffered to some extent, while our elementary schools (which are the real schools of the nation) have been plagued for years by educational fuss-bugs and educational faddists who are past describing.

To some of us, these people appear not only stupid but the worst enemies we have to good citizenship in this country. In spite of them, we still turn out many children who are not lazy and not indifferent—and that is due to the fact that the backbone of the teaching profession in Canada is still sound. There are hundreds of teachers who still believe in drills and in marks and in examinations—and who have little or no use for such silly shibboleths as "The whole child comes to school", and that children should be free to express themselves and must not be frustrated. It is these teachers who keep education from being a waste of public money and from becoming a national joke.

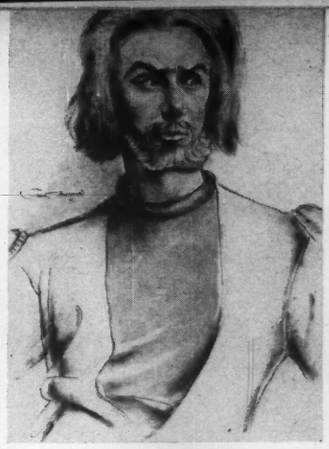
Good teachers are needed today as never before. The indifference of superior students to teaching as a career must be overcome not only by the giving of higher salaries but also by the imposing of higher standards of education. The program of our training colleges must be improved, not only by the elimination of the many fads and false emphasis but also by the insertion of more academic teaching and much less insistence on methods. We need many more superior teachers—people who have qualities of mind and personality who can give superior instruction and leadership

CONTINUED ON PAGE 33

HIS WORSHIP *J. S. Mills, Esq. is the Mayor of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.*

RALPH RICHARDSON
as Falstaff

GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in "Pygmalion"



MICHAEL REDGRAVE
as Macbeth

FLORA ROBSON
"Black Narcissus"

LAURENCE OLIVIER
in "Oedipus Rex"

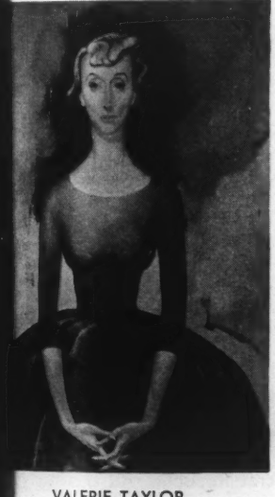
EZIO PINZA

THEATRE SKETCHES

by Grant Macdonald

A few of the many sketches and portraits of English and U.S. stage personalities by Canadian artist Grant Macdonald of Kingston, Ont.
For Macdonald profile, see Page 22.

MARIAN ANDERSON



VALERIE TAYLOR
"The Gioconda Smile"

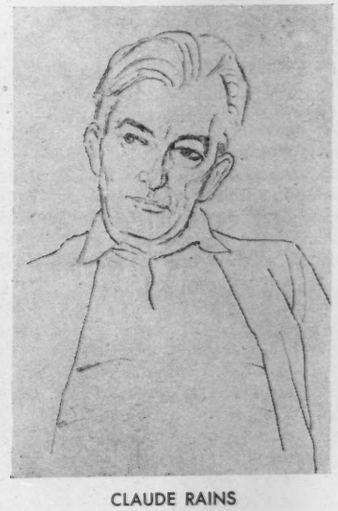
LESLIE BANKS
"Life With Father"

ALEC GUINNESS
as Richard II

ISABEL JEANS
"Lady Windermere's Fan"

AUDREY HEPBURN
in "Gigi"

ROBERT MORLEY
"The First Gentleman"

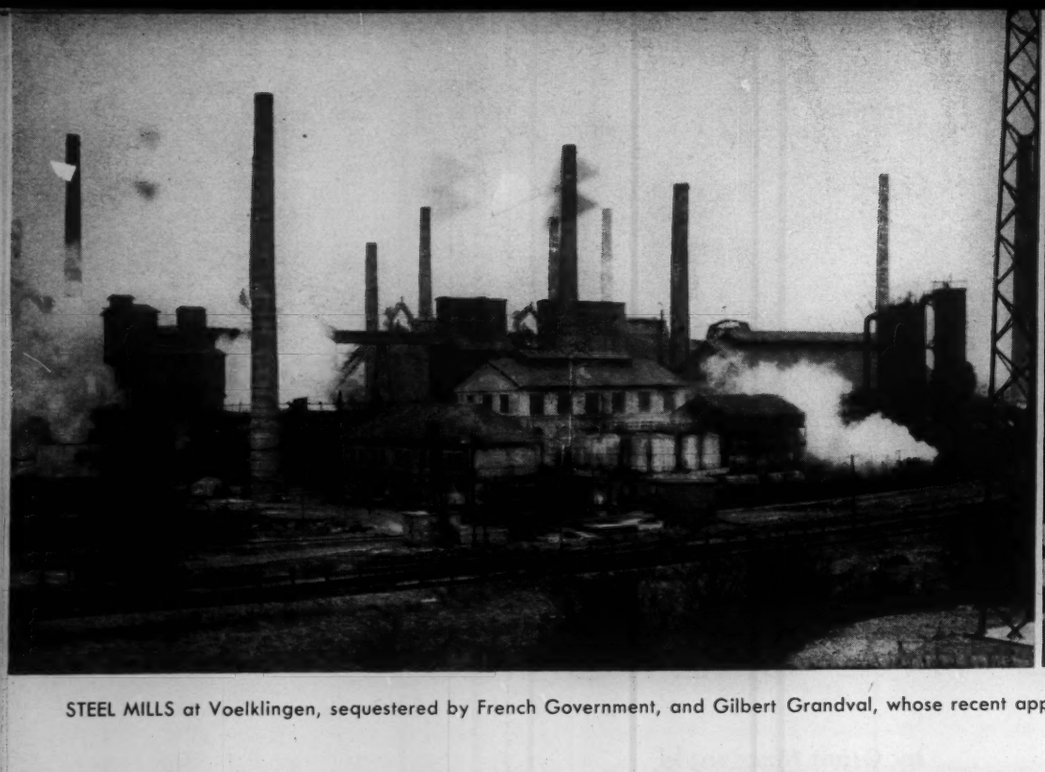


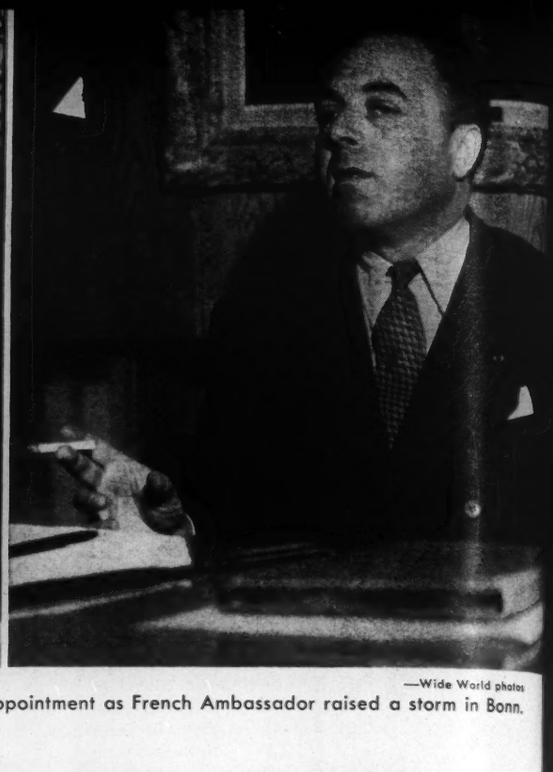
CLAUDE RAINS
"Darkness at Noon"

MARGARET JOHNSTON
"The Time of Your Life"

TALLULAH BANKHEAD
"The Little Foxes"

MARY MARTIN
"South Pacific"





—Wide World photos

STEEL MILLS at Voelklingen, sequestered by French Government, and Gilbert Grandval, whose recent appointment as French Ambassador raised a storm in Bonn.

THE SAAR—A BORDERLINE CASE

by Nora Beloff and Richard Lowenthal

Correspondents of the London Observer

Paris.

THE SAAR, a few hundred highly-industrialized square miles wedged between the German Federal Republic and France, and inhabited by fewer than a million people, has resoundingly recovered its pre-war status—that of Western Europe's Trouble Spot Number One. In doing so it has severely shaken the foundations of the Western defence plan by rousing all the old French dread of German supremacy.

The quarrel is simple: France claims the economic assets of the Saarland, without which she is reduced to decisive inferiority in any partnership with Western Germany, and notably in the Schuman coal and steel pool. At their last general election in 1947 the Saar people approved economic union, and in return France guaranteed them self-rule.

The Germans claim that as the Saar people speak German, behave and look like Germans, they ought to be part of Germany. The political element in the Saar which agrees with this wants to organize new parties advocating an overthrow of the agreement with France and political reunification with Germany. They hoped to fight the election this autumn on this issue.

The Saar Government, with French approval, has outlawed these groups, and the Germans are accusing it of denying "democratic liberties". German Chancellor Adenauer has insisted on putting the case to the Council of Ministers of the Council of Europe in Paris. But on his recent visit to Paris he was persuaded by M. Schuman to agree to three-way talks between the French, German and Saar Governments.

M. Schuman, himself from the part-German province of Lorraine, has sympathized with the German aspirations, but he has been running into growing criticism on this side of the Rhine for "coddling" the Germans. The official French point of view is expressed in its simplest and least ambiguous terms in a public declaration by the French Ambassador to the Saar, M. Grandval. He has called on Britain and the United States to stand up against what he described as "German tom-tom and fist-banging", and demanded collective resistance to this revival of pan-Germanism.

The Ambassador said the Germans were following Hitlerite precedents in asking progressively for more and more; last year, he said, they concentrated on getting equality of rights with the Western victors, whereas for 1952 their aim was to annex the Saar. He went further and compared one of Chancellor Adenauer's Ministers, Herr Jakob Kaiser, to a Nazi for subsidizing a newspaper in the Saar which publishes a black list of families who send their children to French schools.

M. Grandval insisted that France had never claimed or intended to annex the Saar, and had respected the principles of self-government. He gave a flat warning that if for any reason France was denied the economic assets of the Saar, and if these went to tip the balance still more strongly in Germany's favor, France would have to give up the Schuman and Pleven Plans altogether for fear of falling under total German domination.

TO DO THEM JUSTICE, the Germans have suggested a solution which would make the Saar the capital of the Schuman Plan and of the new Europe, a capital detached from any one of its member states, rather as the District of Columbia was created to accommodate the capital of the United States. It would have certain rights of self-rule, but no government and parliament of its own.

The French cannot accept this proposal, partly because they feel that a leaderless Saar would be too vulnerable to German pressure and partly because they are pledged not to make any decision without consulting the present Saar leaders, notably Premier Johannes Hoffmann, who would not willingly accept his Government's annihilation.

Both M. Schuman and Dr. Adenauer are politically committed to a Franco-German partnership against the Soviet bloc, and are fully aware of the perils of a Saar dispute. Both are sincerely anxious to find a compromise, but each has to reckon with less conciliatory forces at home.

Settlement is still remote, and it is doubtful whether Mr. Eden and Mr. Acheson can preserve their cherished neutrality. —*Nora Beloff*

Saarbruecken.

IN THE TRAIN that took me to the Saar from the Federal Republic the three Saarlanders who shared my compartment began at once to talk with admiration of the good and cheap meals they had had "over there" and of the amazing progress in rebuilding.

In the Saar the cost of living was rising rapidly, they said, while building was still largely confined to offices and luxury shops.

The middle-class couple and the old gentleman who expressed these views did not care much about politics, they did not want another *Heim ins Reich* (back to the Fatherland) movement like that of 1934, another plebiscite, another purge. But they spoke slyly of the "new people on top", the Frenchmen who have moved into economic key positions in the Saar, and of the small stratum of Saarlanders closely associated with them.

As I moved about the tiny State I found that this first conversation had struck all the keynotes. The Saar is prosperous; its 300,000 workers are fully employed; social insurance is very advanced; until a few months ago the standard of living was higher than in the Federal Republic. All this has gone far to make Saar autonomy acceptable to a frontier population who like to work hard and then eat, drink and be merry, and who are tired and a little frightened of being the football of international politics.

Yet all the time there has been growing resentment at "French exploitation." The Saar mines have been leased for fifty years to a public corporation depending on the French Minister of Production. The big iron and steel works are still under French sequestration, and their majority control has meanwhile passed to the French State in lieu of reparations. The bank and insurance business was transferred from the German concerns to the French as a consequence of the introduction of the franc, with the result that the directors are Frenchmen and the Saar savings are drawn away to Paris.

The former French High Commissioner—and present Ambassador—has the right to issue any de-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 39

NEW TAX DEAL FOR PROPERTY OWNERS?

by W. J. Stewart, MPP

Real property taxation provides 75 per cent of municipal revenue but only 25 per cent of municipal spending benefits property.

FIRST STEP in what may prove to be a new deal for Canadian property owners was taken in Ontario when Premier Leslie Frost appointed a special nine-man committee to study municipal finance, responsibility and administration. The problem the committee investigated is one common to every province in Canada—the owners of real property shouldering a disproportionate share of the tax burden.

It has been estimated that while taxation on real property now provides the lion's share of all municipal revenues in Canada—as much as 75 per cent—municipal expenditures that benefit property amount to only 25 per cent.

The rest goes for education and social services, which benefit not only the property owner who pays the shot, but other members of the community as well. In Toronto, for instance, the cost of education has gone up 35 per cent in the last 30 years, while the cost of social services has risen 445 per cent.

In paying for these services, property owners are hit twice. They contribute through Federal and provincial taxation, then pay the municipality's share with their property taxes.

Today's heavy municipal taxes, imposed on top of high building costs and restricted mortgage credit make home ownership impossible for a great and increasing number of people. This hits not only the building industry, but the nation as a whole.

The situation arose from well-intended legislation, framed over a century ago. The Baldwin Act of 1849 established municipal machinery to permit property owners to contribute to a common fund to provide services for the benefit of property. These included roads, sidewalks, water supply, sewage disposal, garbage collection, street cleaning and lighting, snow plowing, fire and police protection, and a host of other services.

Schools were also included, and costs grew. The gravel roads became paved streets, the bucket brigade became a mechanized fire department, and the little red school houses blossomed into ultra modern stone and glass structures.

These and other improvements could not be financed entirely out of current tax revenues, and municipal councils went into debt. But this didn't worry them too much, since their theory was that future generations would reap the benefits of their expenditures, and should help foot the bill.

So "debt charges" were born, and today they are a big factor in every tax levy. The late Cecil Frost, former Mayor of Lindsay and brother of the present Ontario Premier, put it this way:—

"Municipal councils felt that the heavy capital and revenue expenditures were justified, and had no fears about collecting sufficient taxes not only to take care of all current expenditures, but principal and interest payments on the debt as well."

Since arrears of taxes are legally a first charge upon real estate, the tax sale was a club which could be used to force a property owner to pay his share, no matter how empty his pockets might be.

What the municipal councils did not anticipate was that the provincial government, and the Federal Government acting through the provincial government, would impose some of the cost of providing new and expanding social services on them. But this is exactly what happened, without consultation or agreement.

Property owners don't mind paying their fair share to benefit members of society who are in sore straits, but they do object to paying both through property taxes on the municipality level, and also through Federal and provincial taxation.

Under the British North America Act, the Federal Government has power to raise money by any method of taxation it chooses. The Act also gives powers of direct taxation to provincial governments, and places municipal councils within their jurisdiction.

PROPERTY OWNERS, who are also earners and consumers, pay their fair share of income tax, sales tax, customs and excise tax. Other Federal revenue comes from the sale of Crown lands, from postal services, and various other sources.

The property owners also contribute to the provincial coffers through motor vehicle license fees, gasoline, liquor, inheritance, corporation and amusement taxes.

On the municipal level, apart from the relatively small revenues produced by building permits, license fees, fines, business taxes, and others, municipalities depend for their funds on taxation of real estate. So the property owners again come through, although they are already paying taxes to the two senior governments to pay for hospitalization, old-age pensions and mothers' allowances; things never thought of when the Baldwin Act was passed. These multi-million dollar social service schemes are initiated by voters at the Federal and provincial levels, not by municipal voters.

Regarding the controllable part of the municipal budget, the municipality is supposed to obtain the consent of property owners before making major expenditures. The council can get around this stipulation simply by asking for validating provincial legislation through application to the Ontario Municipal Board. That enables it to spend money without consulting those who have to pay the bill—the property owners.

DURING hard times, tax rates often increase to take up the slack left by owners unable to meet municipal levies on real estate. In boom times like the present, expanded social services and inflation have much the same result. Either way, new house building is discouraged.

When municipalities stagger under the load of heavy debts and obligations, it is bad for the economic stability of the country as a whole. In 1937, when the country was just recovering from the depression years, many Ontario municipalities were in default. The prestige of municipal debentures, once a gilt-edged investment, dropped.

Premier Frost appointed his committee largely at the instigation of the Association of Ontario Mayors and Reeves. It was under the chairmanship of Harold J. Chater, Provincial Statistician.

The object of the committee was to revise, in the light of modern requirements, the various statutes affecting provincial-municipal money matters. It has apparently produced results already. In 1952's Budget address, the Ontario Government an-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32

W. J. STEWART, *four times mayor of Toronto, for ten years a Member of the Ontario Legislature, is an authority on provincial-municipal relations.*

HOW THE TAXPAYER'S DOLLAR WAS SPENT

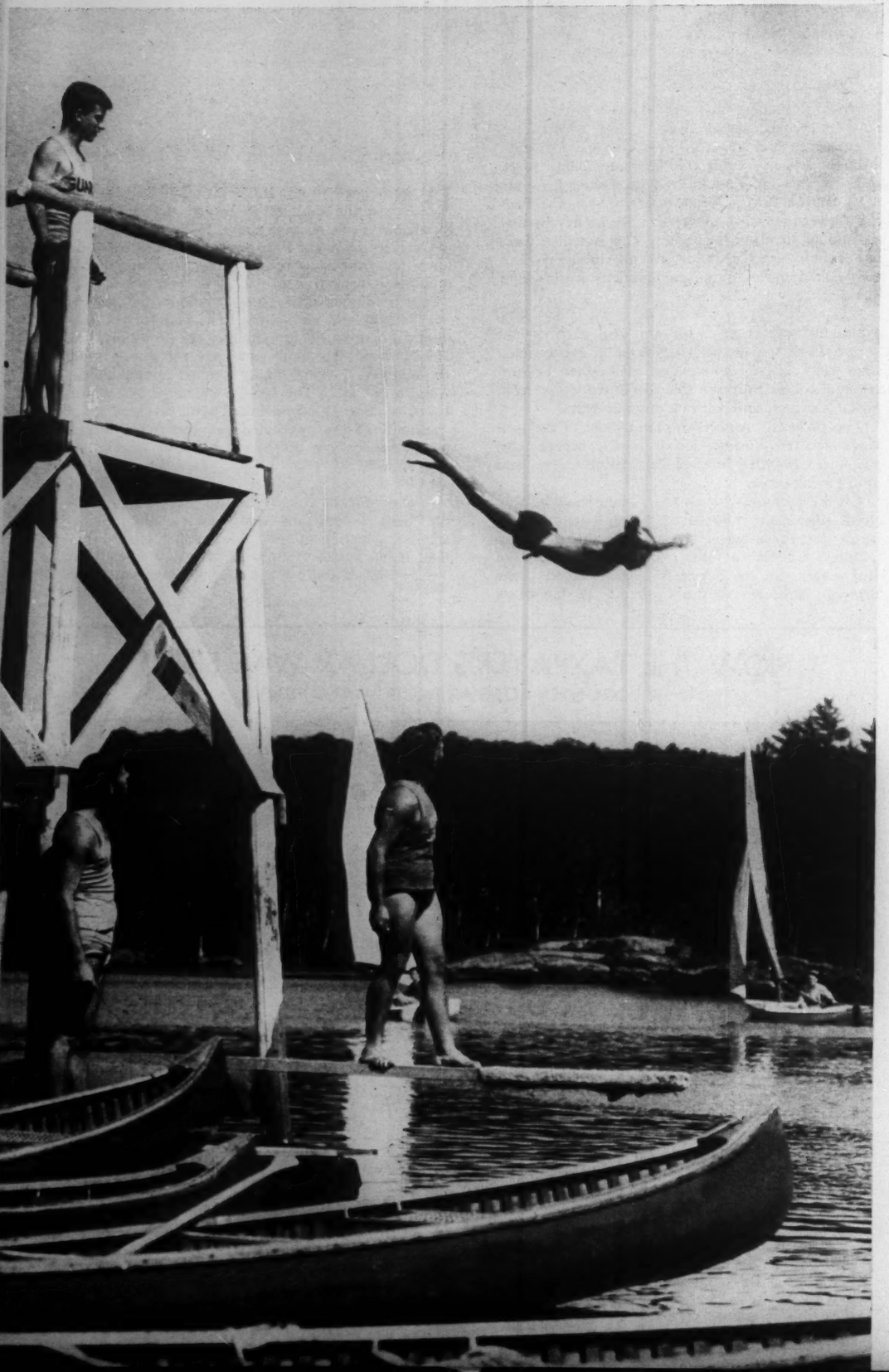
IN TORONTO, COMPARING 1921 AND 1950

—Kenneth Roberts

An Old Canadian Custom— Sending the Kids to Camp

by Nancy Cleaver

NEW SKILLS, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, such as swimming and diving, are acquired under expert supervision.
—Sherwood Forest Camp



—Camp Tanamakoon

GIRL WITH FAWN: Close to the world of nature.

IT IS ESTIMATED that between 5 and 7 per cent of all Canadian children attend a summer camp. And right now the question about to come before the house in hundreds of Canadian homes, where children are eager to go to camp, is "What are we going to do about it this year?"

Many fathers and mothers are torn between their child's eagerness to go to camp for the first time—or to return as an "old camper"— and the practical problem of balancing the family budget. The steadily rising cost of living has made it tough for parents, especially those on fixed salaries, and many "extras" have to be ruled out. They have to decide whether or not camp for their son or daughter is an "extra" at the present rates.

The general increase in fees has been 40 to 60 per cent over the last 10 years. This summer the majority of camps are quoting higher terms. Generally this is not as much as a 10 per cent increase, but last year's costs were higher than the year before too.

Welfare, agency and organizational short term camps show an even greater increase in camp fees than private camps because they have so much smaller margin on which to operate. Two of these camps which charged $15 weekly ten years ago, last year quoted a $25 and a $30 fee respectively. This summer they will cost $27.50 and $33.33 per week.

Directors of private camps prefer eight-week campers and two of these camps whose fees were $250 ten years ago, cost $380 and $400 in 1951. This summer their rates are $400 and $450. Two other camps whose rates were $225 ten years ago, upped their fees last summer to $325, and one of them this season made a further advance to $350. It cost parents $170 to send a youngster to one of the lower-priced private camps ten years ago. Last year they paid $275. This summer it will be $300.

REASONS FOR THIS are easily found, Irwin Haladner, director of Camp Wabi-Kon, pointed out in answer to a query to the Ontario Camp Association. "Operating costs have more than doubled since 1942," says Mr. Haladner. "Foods costs have almost tripled. Salaries in all departments — counsellors, maintenance and kitchen, have more than doubled. All maintenance costs have had considerable increases. Materials used for repairs have also had sharp increases. Lumber, for instance, has gone up almost four times the price it was selling at in 1939 or 1940. Comparing the situation with ten years ago, I would say that fees have not kept up with the increase in operating costs."

Any reasonable person can understand why camp costs are up, but this year many parents will perforce consider the matter of sending a child to camp with even greater care than usual. There is no one answer which fits every family. But parents ought to take a good look at the value of camping before they say "No!" to this experience for their child this summer.

As a counsellor for three months at Tanamakoon,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 42

THE WORLD TODAY

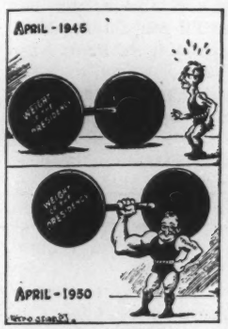
A REMARKABLE LITTLE MAN

by Willson Woodside

PRESIDENT Harry Truman is bowing out of U.S. politics—and from his book there can be no doubt that he is happy to be doing so. What kind of a mark will he make in history? How big or how small will he appear?

I have always thought of him as a little guy, Mr. Average Man occupying the biggest job in the world. Didn't that *New Yorker* sketch way back in 1945 hit it on the head when it said that when you get on the street-car, there is Mr. Truman the motorman, when you go to the door to get the mail, there is Mr. Truman the postman, when you go to buy a tie, there is Mr. Truman the haberdasher. And President Truman himself notes that about this time when he slipped into a church service in Washington only half a dozen people recognized him.

Yes, just a little guy. Well I remember that vicious Chicago *Tribune* cartoon of him, after the muddle over Henry Wallace when Truman first said he had read his speech and approved of it, then said he didn't approve, and fired Wallace to keep Byrnes from quitting. The *Trib* showed him as a tiny mannikin the size of Mickey Mouse perched on a big chair before a big desk marked President of the United States, with the caption: Not quite big enough for the job.



Richmond Dispatch
AS HE SAW HIMSELF

Then there was his deplorable lack of dignity. He referred to his opera-singing daughter as "his baby-girl", and threatened in obscene language to punch a music critic in the nose for not being impressed by her voice. He piped into the White House the same wired musical program played in hundreds of restaurants. He rough-housed with his old friend the Secretary of the Senate in a Washington hotel lobby. He proclaimed that he liked "old Uncle Joe."

And there were his origins. He owed his seat in the Senate to the Pendergast machine in Kansas City, one of the most notorious in the U.S.; he made no bones of it, and as Vice-President of the United States he went to Pendergast's funeral. He placed his old cronies in high position around him, and they smelled up the White House with mink coat and deep freeze scandals.

BUT—this little guy who was loyal to Tom Pendergast and "General" Harry Vaughan was also loyal to Dean Acheson, against the combined onslaught of Senator Joe McCarthy and the Republican party and without any real support from his own Democratic party. And in exactly the same way he had to run for re-election, with his own party in a funk, the Republicans in full cry, and something like 99 per cent of the press and the polls expecting his defeat. The Donnybrook of November 2, 1948 assures that Harry Truman will be remembered as long as politics are discussed in the U.S.A.

In exactly the same way he stood up, undaunted, to Stalin and Soviet aggression. Mr. Byrnes questions the President's claim to have read the riot act to him on being tough with Russia, New Year's, 1946. However that may be, Truman certainly made a fateful decision in taking over from the failing hands of Britain the defence of Greece and Turkey in March 1947. And in "Mr. President" he claims that when even such a stout character as Forrestal was wavering before the threat of war in the summer of 1948, he insisted on maintaining the defiance of the Soviet blockade of Berlin.

No one has ever denied that the main decision to go into Korea and put up the same sort of decisive battle there as had been fought in Berlin was also Truman's. Best evidence for this, perhaps is Mr. Taft's reiteration that this is "Truman's War."

Twice, too, he played David against mighty Goliaths of the American domestic scene: He slapped a two million dollar fine on that biggest bully of them all, John L. Lewis; and he did something as astonishing in its way as the sock the little Jap gave Uncle Sam at Pearl Harbor, when he sacked General MacArthur.

I was down in Washington to witness the explosion of popular feeling when the general arrived home, and I think it contains a valuable clue to the role of Mr. Truman. He guided the United States through the years when she assumed the leadership of the free world, he sponsored historic programs such as the Truman Doctrine of resistance to the further spread of Soviet control, the Marshall Plan of economic aid to the war-ruined countries of Europe, the Point Four plan for technical assistance to backward countries, the North Atlantic Pact, and the Acheson Plan for circumventing the veto in the UN Security Council and setting up a security organization under the Assembly. But he never gave his people the *feeling* of leadership. He hadn't the presence or the oratory; he had no gifts of inspiration whatever.

MacArthur had all this, in the extreme. He looked magnificently like a leader, and spoke magnificently, from a great height. He satisfied the hunger of the American people for leadership, for a conquering hero in a day of doubt and fear. But I never believed that the American people, in the quiet of the polling booth, would vote MacArthur into the presidency. And it is a matter of record that they did vote the Little Scrapper in.

The qualities which enabled the humble little man of April, 1945, who asked the correspondents to pray for him, to surmount the challenges, the burdens and the attacks of the past seven years are now proclaimed with amazing frankness in "Mr. President." That is very much in character. For there isn't a trace of pretension about Harry S. Truman. He never put on any side, never abandoned his old cronies, or ever wanted people to believe he was other than he is. For that matter, he never pretended that his middle initial stood for anything.

Thus, after being President half a year he remarks on thousands coming to the airport at Paducah, Kentucky "to see Jumbo, the Cardiff Giant, the President of the United States. It is a most amazing spectacle, this worship of high office." Nevertheless, he relates with appreciation that when he called up Jesse Jones and told him that the President had made a certain appointment, and Jones asked "did the President make that appointment before he died?" "I said, 'No—HE made it just now.' "

There can be little doubt in reading his own story that his strength in assuming the presidency was drawn from a sound moral upbringing, strong family ties, firm religious beliefs and a boyhood study of the lives of the Great Men of history which had a profound influence on him.

It never persuaded him that *he* was a great man; his account of how "the country boy" was pressured into standing for the Vice-Presidency in 1944

—Herblock, Washington Post
HE MET AGGRESSION: "By the Horns"

—Barrow, Jacksonville Times-Union
HE LAUNCHED POINT 4: "Got a Match?"

—Herblock, Washington Post
HE WON A GREAT VICTORY: "The Big Train"

Burck, Chicago Sun-Times
HE FIRED MACARTHUR: "Who does Truman think he is—the President?"

—Long in The Minneapolis Tribune

is quite convincing. But it did fix in his mind the qualities of greatness, and help him in selecting such a man as General Marshall for the government service.

Much has been made in the past of the confidence that Truman gained from his own personal triumph at the polls in 1948, which at last made him President in his own right. But before he went into this election campaign he was able to write: "I think I have been right in the approach to all questions 90 per cent of the time since I took over." His contempt for polls, not only in forecasting elections but in guiding public policy, is shown in this outburst: "I wonder how far Moses would have gone if he had taken a poll in Egypt? What would Jesus Christ have preached if he had taken a poll in the land of Israel? It isn't only polls or public opinion of the moment that counts. It is right and wrong, and leadership."

◄ "JUST LIKE Gorgeous George": Scandals accumulate from Democrats' 20-year rule.

His growing trouble with Congress brought him to remark that some Congressmen were still living back in the days of the five-cent cigar, and would make Louis XIV or George III look like shining liberals!

Yet with all his self-assurance, Truman appears to have been more and more oppressed by the idea that he was misunderstood and misrepresented. He seems to identify his own situation most closely with that of Jackson, Polk and Johnson (who followed Lincoln and was impeached). "Each of the three held office in a time of trouble. They were misunderstood and libelled, but the estimates of these men made by their contemporaries have been almost completely discarded by later generations."

Truman firmly believes, it is obvious, that this will also be the case with him. "But I'll probably be holding a conference with St. Peter when that happens."

An "average man?" If the United States were made up of average men like Harry S. (for nothing) Truman, it would be quite a nation.

—Fischetti

GREATEST SATISFACTION was in confounding all predictions of 1948 election.

—Hutton in The Philadelphia Inquirer

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MONTREAL VICE PROBE BOGS DOWN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

were named and dates were listed and the city sat back hopefully to watch a rousing legal hassle which would show just why over the years Montreal had had a wide-open red light district and unrestricted gambling.

People felt a knowledgeable man was instigating the probe. Plante had once been assistant director of police and head of the morality squad. In that position he had been a vigorous crime-buster who smashed gambling rings and bordellos. But his term as crusader was not a lengthy one. In 1947 he was discharged by Police Director Albert Langlois, MBE, on charges of insubordination.

The probe, then, took on the overtones of a grudge fight, as one of the most prominent defendants was Plante's old boss—Langlois.

MR. JUSTICE François Caron, a small, energetic man with humor and skill, set to work to get the ponderous probe on its way. He is still doing that—two years later—and while the odds right now are that the probe will accomplish nothing, everyone has admiration for this judge who day after weary day, through the long months, labored endlessly to keep the investigation on the right track.

Although the petition for the probe was filed in May, it was not until the following September that the hearings opened in Room 24 of the gloomy Old Court House which faces on dowdy Notre Dame street and backs up into the lines of rowdy taverns and old-fashioned business houses fringing the waterfront.

Newspapers covered the opening with big, black headlines. But even then, if the truth must be told, there was scepticism abroad as veteran court reporters assigned to the case started placing wagers as to whether anything would come of the probe.

Even the newest of these reporters could recall the abortive probe of 1946. This was an attempt by an association known as the Citizens' Vigilance League to prove that 12,000 people were living off organized vice in the city. The charges appeared well-documented, but in four weeks that probe died when the League's lawyers withdrew the petition for unstated reasons.

Plante's probe did not attempt to estimate the earnings of vice nor did it concern itself with the people living off vice. It rigidly confined itself to the charge that in the decade specified about 400 gambling and bawdy houses had operated openly in the city with "the conscious and deliberate complicity of officers of the police department and of members of the city council."

From September until Nov. 20 the probe breezed along. One attempt to stop it by writ of prohibition was squashed and it looked as though the cynics were to be confounded and Montreal's dirty linen was to be vigorously laundered after all.

Room 24 took on the appearance of a warehouse as records of those subpoenaed to testify were brought from Recorders' Court on hand trucks. Forty-eight hundred dossiers in all were trundled into the room and a court wag got quite a laugh when he commented: "We can't hear this man today. A truckload of his records is missing."

The parade of 1,000 witnesses—many of them quite unsavory—began. Mr. Justice Caron made it plain from the start that he would put up with no nonsense. He tossed several witnesses into jail for what he termed "obvious lying." When it became known that this time the court was taking a tough attitude about answers, an exodus began, with several well-known Montrealers advancing the date for their customary winter-time visits to Florida and Cuba.

A real gasp of surprise went up when the court got tough with the director of police himself. Mr. Justice Caron warned Langlois that he would not allow him to tamper with the case. This warning was issued when it came to the ear of the court that policemen called to testify had been consulting Langlois' personal attorney before taking the stand.

The testimony in the September-November period mainly attempted to prove that bawdy houses and gambling joints did exist in the decade named, and operated openly. Policeman after policeman was called—and here it should be noted that it is a tribute to the honesty of the ordinary man on the beat that not one constable was charged in the petition—to tell how padlocks would be placed on buildings used for illegal purposes, and how this had no effect in halting operations.

CHIEF DIFFICULTY in this phase was combatting what Mr. Justice Caron termed "amazing cases of amnesia." Kyriakos Harris, a barber who operated a shop on Montreal's gaudy and raucous St. Lawrence Boulevard—the bawdy "Main"—spent a night in a cell for contempt of court. But next day he maintained that he did not know the premises above his shop had been used for 23 years for illegal purposes.

During that time the premises had been raided 15 times by police, but this did not—to Harris, at least—appear unusual enough to force him to investigate his tenants.

Another landlord testified that the Wartime Prices and Trade Board had acted as a friend to gamblers and vice lords. Because of the WPTB, he said, he had not been able to get rid of certain of his tenants after he learned they were using his premises for nocturnal revels on an organized and commercial scale.

The case was building up through testimony such as this, much of it tedious but all of it pertinent to the proving of the 15,000 charges in the petition, when on Nov. 20 the probe was halted as some of those named as mixed up with organized vice got a hearing okayed by the Court of Appeals.

This halted proceedings until Jan. 29, 1951. And on Feb. 2 a week-long suspension was ordered while police

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under scrutiny took up a $985 collection to pay the lawyers defending them. Immediately on the heels of this delay, Plante caught a cold and it wasn't until Feb. 19 that the principals convened once more in Room 24.

But the convening was a short one. A week-long wait was called while lawyers wrangled over the point as to whether or not witnesses could be compelled to appear in the witness box. Then, on Feb. 27, a stop was called when court stenographers demanded that they be paid.

Probe petitioners, who had raised a $1,000 guarantee at the start of proceedings, couldn't pay them. The city said it would be illegal for it to pay. The Province of Quebec would not donate a dime. So this who-owes-whom fight took up the time until March 24 when, after every newspaper in the city had sternly demanded in sharp editorials that "the probe must go on," the city decided it would assume the financial burden after all.

The probe then jogged along nicely and public interest took an upswing as Mayor Camillien Houde was brought into the picture. The huge chief magistrate had not been implicated in any of the 15,000 probe charges. It is well known that while Houde does not disapprove of the gayer aspects of Montreal life, he has never been implicated in organized wrong-doing. But he got called in anyway, on a charge of what Plante called "flagrant contempt of court."

The mayor, during a breezy question-and-answer session with the Lions Club of Montreal, had made the statement that "the probe is an attempt at vengeance by one group against another . . . they're trying to dig up some mud to throw against us and we'll try to throw it right back."

ONCE word got out that the mayor had been invited to appear, Room 24 was jammed with spectators. But the mayor ignored the invitation. He just never showed up, although the polite request for his appearance was renewed on several occasions. Indications were that this veteran politician who maintains such a firm grip on the affections and imagination of the majority of Montreal voters never took all this very seriously.

The Montreal Star account of the Lions Club session had been the one to cause most of Plante's ire. And for months after that, whenever Houde was speaking at a meeting, he would spot the *Star* reporter who had written that particular story and start his speech by saying, with a wide grin:

"I must be careful of what I say today. I see my friend is here waiting to get me into more trouble."

Once this reporter told the mayor he had been writing only what happened; he had not meant to cause any embarrassment. The mayor smiled and said: "My boy, you didn't cause me any embarrassment. Forget it."

The next probe delay came on May 4. It was found that there were no English stenographers available to record the hearings and then, on May 7, the proceedings were suspended on a writ of prohibition charging that Mr. Justice Caron was partial.

The Superior Court quashed the writ, but the judgment was appealed and nothing was heard of the probe for the next six months. And it was right there that public interest died. Even damage suits totalling about $1 million—filed by parties on both sides of the probe fence during that interim period—failed to stir a flicker of attention.

Plante, on behalf of himself and Jean Drapeau, the lawyer associated with him in the probe fight, asked for $100,000 from those who had halted the proceedings with a writ of prohibition. Nineteen present and former members of the police force named in the petition sued the probe instigators for a total of $852,689.40 for harm done their reputations.

On Oct. 25 a new appeal by those named in the probe went to the Supreme Court of Canada. It was turned down on Feb. 6, 1952, and on March 3 it looked as though the probe might get underway again—hearings were started, at least, in Room 24—when a new writ of prohibition bobbed up.

RIGHT NOW the probe is not dead. It lives, between writs and appeals, but it is a weary judge and a harassed Plante who keep pumping oxygen into it. Occasionally, a newspaper remembers that the probe is still in existence and an editorial will appear urging its continuance. The press and radio continue to give it top play whenever anything happens. But, unless a dramatic turn is taken soon, it is safe to say that the city as a whole has just about forgotten it.

Why? Well, not only because of the drawn-out character of the probe and its complex legal battles. It is mainly because of two developments in the vice field. One was the shutting down, but tight, of all gambling establishments on an edict from Premier Maurice Duplessis last November. (*See* SN, *Jan. 12.*) Chitchat about who ran what house and where at this date seems like the threshing of so much old straw.

The second is the toughness of Montreal's underworld. The famous Kefauver investigations showed that hoodlums, even the biggies, in Chicago and New York broke quickly when grilled, and implicated others. That has not happened here.

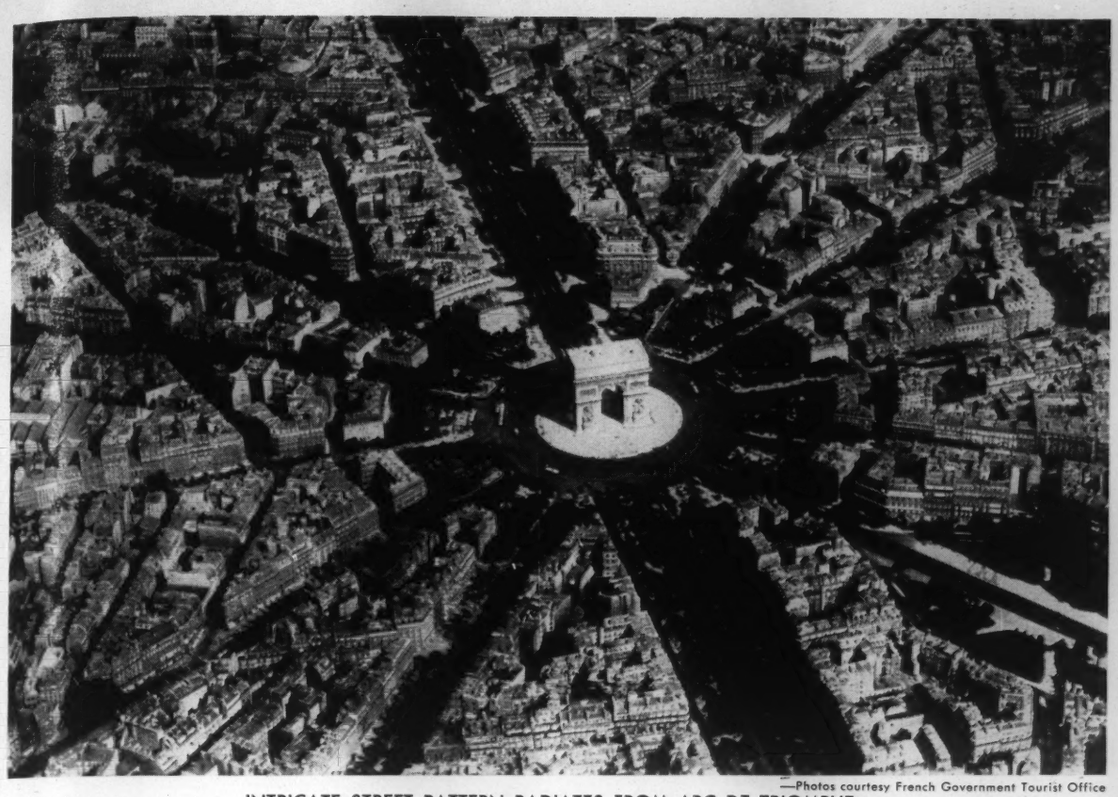
The grilling in Room 24 has been knowing and persistent. A stern judge has used every method in his power to impress on underworld witnesses that they must tell the truth.

But, while talking freely about their own occupations and records, not one has broken down to tell how the vice system actually operated. Not one has named a higher-up as a boss, or a member of the vice syndicate most people feel must exist.

Take the case of a man who operated as a boxman for 15 years in a barbotte house in the city. He was asked point blank if he knew the owner. He calmly denied he had any knowledge of whom he was working for.

Fines and jail terms on contempt charges failed to shake his testimony. He didn't even know who paid him every week.

It is very hard to build a case with witnesses like that.



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PORTS OF CALL

WHAT'S IN A NAME—IN PARIS?

by Norman Reader

VISITORS to Paris discover that the names of Paris streets are often as charming as the winding alleys and broad boulevards themselves. The busiest corner in the city, for instance, is not identified by a prosaic phrase such as Portage and Main. Paris traffic churns at its most intense where the Champs Elyseés (Avenue of the Elysian Fields) enters the Place de l'Etoile (the Place of the Star). such titles as the Rue du Chat qui Peche, or Street of the Fishing Cat, and the Rue des Puits de l'Hermite, or Street of the Hermit's Well, have an oddity whose origins are obscured in antiquity.

Paris commemorates many incidents in its long history by its street names. The Cour des Lions is named for the lions which were kept there as pets for Charles the Wise's half-wit son, known as Charles the Silly. Rue des Mauvais Garçons, the Street of the Bad Boys, is a historical understatement, for the "Bad Boys" were a band of assassins hired by a 14th century nobleman in an unsuccessful attempt to murder the famous soldier Olivier de Clisson.

OFFSETTING the Bad Boys, there is a Street of Good Children and a Street of the Cherubs. There is a Street of Innocents and a Street of Sinners; there is one named for a Deaf Woman and one named for Three Blind Men.

The Rue des Marmousets has a medieval slang meaning, for the "Young Monkeys" who gave the street its name were the cousellors of Charles V. Various other animals and birds are honored: the Street of the Bears, of the Ducklings, of the Fox, of the Swallow, of the Swan, and the Street of the Field of the Larks.

Confusing at first to the visitor are the Paris streets whose names change from one block to the next without warning. Start walking up the Boulevard de la Madeleine, and within eight blocks you will find that the street has shifted identity twice: to the Boulevard des Capucines (the Nasturtiums) and then to the Boulevard of the Italians. Go a few blocks further and you find yourself on Montmartre Boulevard, which has come in from somewhere else, where it was known as Boulevard Haussman. Montmartre Boulevard, which is crossed by Montmartre Street (neither of which go up Montmartre, the hill to the north), then becomes Boulevard Poissonniere (Fishwife Boulevard) for a couple of blocks, and after that is known for a short distance as the Boulevard de Bonne Nouvelle, which means Good News.

MONTMARTRE: STEEP, NARROW

THERE is also a Street of Good Wishes, a Street of Sighs, and a Street of Short Breath. There is a Street of the Sword of Wood, a Street of the Drop of Gold, and a Street of the Pot of Iron. You can live on the corner of Providence and Hope. There is a street named for Rosebushes, one for a Cherry Orchard, and one called the Street of the Beautiful Trellis. That Montmartre was once a rural district is still reflected in its street names. Winding about this hill are such streets as the Rue des Saules (the Street of the Willows) and Rue de l'Abreuvoir (the Street of the Watering Trough).

Poets must have named many of Paris' streets. Rue Git-le-Coeur is certainly one: The Street Where the Heart Lies. And there is the mysterious and intriguing Rue du Cherche-Midi—the Street Where One Searches for Noon. But if you go looking for noontime there, you end up in the Street of the Dragon.

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PEOPLE

MACDONALD: ON-STAGE ARTIST

by Margaret Ness

"JUDITH EVELYN posed for me this afternoon," Canadian artist Grant Macdonald wired SATURDAY NIGHT from New York, where he sketched the commissioned front cover of this well-known actress currently appearing with José Ferrer in "The Shrike" on Broadway.

Sketching theatre personalities is nothing new to Grant Macdonald. He has hundreds of portraits and line sketches dating back to the 1930's when an astute theatre manager in London, England, asked him to do lobby posters of his stars.

Since then until some four years ago—with time out for navy duty in the War—Macdonald has swung between London and New York. His sketches have appeared in London in *Daily Telegraph, Sketch* and *Bystander;* in New York in *The Herald-Tribune* and *Theatre Arts.* He has also made sketches of actors and dancers for theatrical managements for posters and programs. Practically every important person in the theatre has sat for him at one time or another. And seven of his sketches were used to illustrate Beverley Baxter's theatre book, "First Nights and Noises Off" (*Ryerson*).

Some of his sketches have appeared in Canadian periodicals, but Macdonald was much better known in England and the U.S. than at home. That is, until fairly recently. In 1943 he enlisted in the navy and was commissioned by the Special Services Department as an artist. "Sailors" (*Macmillan*) is a collection of his drawings on ships and shore establishments across Canada. Other of his sea sketches illustrate Sclater's "Haida" (*Oxford*) and poet Pratt's "Behind the Log" (*Macmillan*). And he also illustrated the last edition of Leacock's "Sunshine Sketches" (*McClelland and Stewart*).

AFTER the war, Macdona'd went back to his Atlantic shuffle. Then about four years ago, illness in the family necessitated him making permanent quarters in Kingston, Ont. He still takes the odd commission and runs down to New York to sketch a theatre personality but mainly he has returned to painting—especially landscapes. As he says, "You can do them any place you're located" and he has found it both "rather fun and profitable."

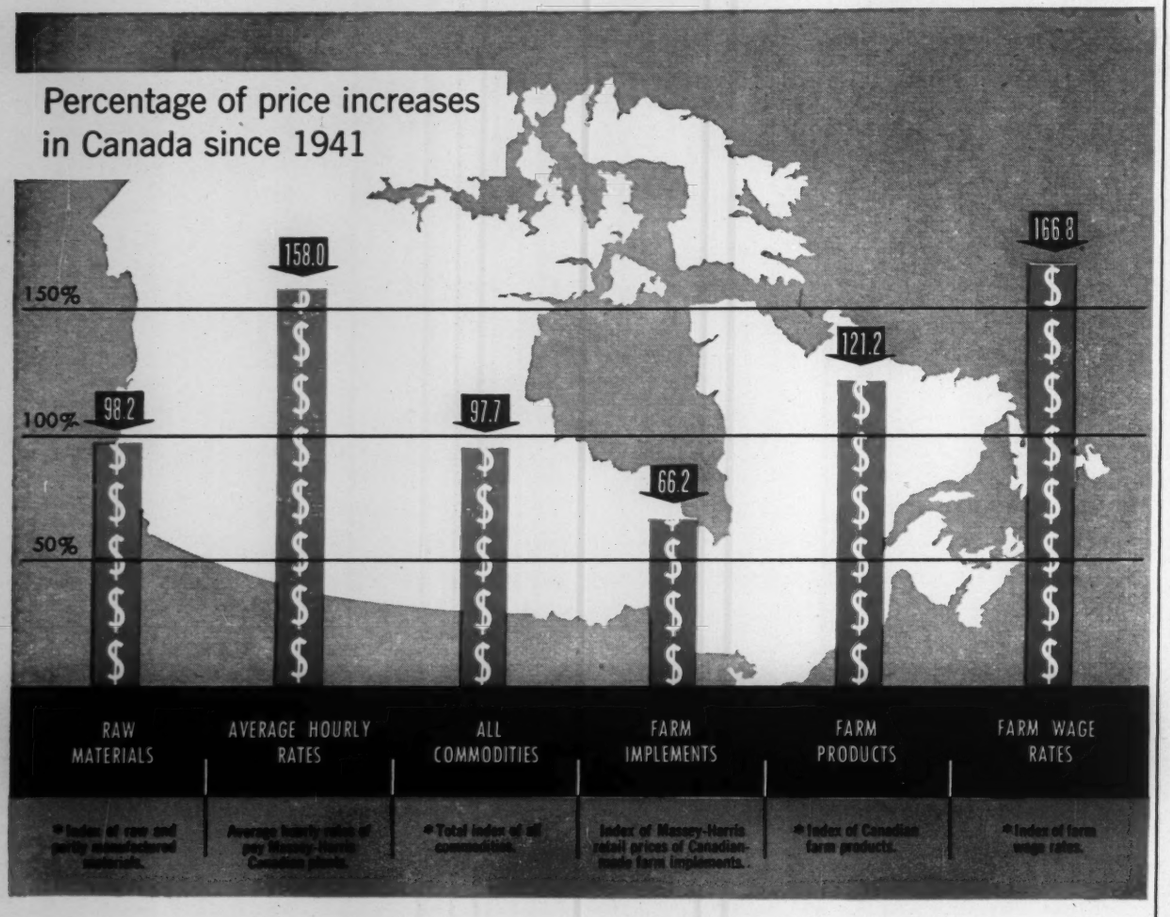
Macdonald was born in Montreal and spent his childhood in Galt, Ont. He attended the Ontario College of Art and schools in New York. He's a most refreshingly unassuming man—both about himself and his work. He has a quick, quiet wit.

His two loves are theatre and painting. After he settled in Kingston and was more or less cut off from the theatre centres, he turned to designing and making settings for model theatres as a hobby. Robertson Davies, Peterborough editor and playwright, invited him to design the setting for his first full-length play "Fortune My Foe" which the International Players summer-presented in 1948 in Kingston. The next year he designed the set for Davies' one-acter, "Eros at Breakfast", for the Ottawa Drama League's production (later invited to show at the Edinburgh Festival). This was a most provocative assignment for the setting is supposed to be the solar plexus of a young man in love. But Macdonald hasn't the time to devote to this hobby; too many landscapes, with prospective buyers in view. (Theatre Sketches, see p. 13)

Kaufmann Premières

CAN you imagine a drug store setting for an opera? Cosmopolitan Walter Kaufmann, Conductor of the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, could and did.

"A Parfait for Irene"—a 3-act opera about a bullied young drug store proprietor and his dream girl



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Irene—comes from a man who was born in Czechoslovakia; graduated from the University of Prague in Philosophy and Music; studied at Berlin State College; was Musical Director for All-India Broadcasting Corporation in Bombay; spent a year in England with the BBC and J. Arthur Rank movies . . . all this before coming to Canada in 1947.

"IRENE" was world premièred in February by the School of Music, University of Indiana in Bloomington. In March, his CBC-commissioned opera, "Bashmatchkin"—about a thread-bare coat—was a Wednesday Night feature. It would seem that 1952 is Kaufmann's year.

The première of "Irene" at the University of Indiana was a signal honor. The University workshop has a reputation for producing unique works that achieve recognition. Menotti's "The Telephone" was premièred there, as one example. And now performances of "Irene" are under consideration in Eastern U.S. and possibly in Sweden. The Indianapolis critics had both great praise and some reservations about the work. Said one critic: "The score is filled with humorous quirks, droll phrases and diverting themes . . . The opera is sheer amusement, and amusement of a clever kind. It seemed to us that some of it was too slow in tempo—a swifter pace would have made the whole thing more compact and thus more joyous."

Wrote Director Hans Busch to Kaufmann: "Amidst much work at the Metropolitan Opera in Bloomington, I find rehearsals of your enchanting work a constant fountain of joy and amusement."

The commissioned one-act "Bashmatchkin" (based on Gogol's "The Overcoat") had interesting angles, too. For one thing, it dispensed with a chorus; had just seven characters. Also, it was the first major performance of opera to be broadcast by CBC out of Winnipeg. Kaufmann himself conducted the 48-piece orchestra.

"Bashmatchkin" is his third opera. His first—based on the Arabian Nights—was premièred on a broadcast from Prague. During his five years in Canada (a year with the Halifax Conservatory before becoming conductor of the newly-formed Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra) he has written scores for radio plays and composed many works, including symphonies; a piano concerto which was premièred by his pianist wife, Winnipeg-born Freda Trepel; a suite called "Strange Town at Night", descriptive of Halifax; and the ballet "Visages" for the Winnipeg Ballet.

■ Albert College, Belleville, is to have a new principal in July. He is the REV. A. E. MACKENZIE, minister of Sherbourne Street United Church in Toronto since 1948.

■ President of NS Association of Professional Engineers is DR. DONALD J. MACNEIL, Professor of Geology at St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, and a lecturer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston. Dr. MacNeil is also President of the NS Mining Society.

■ New General Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Canada is the REV. A. H. O'NEIL, Principal of Huron College, London. Dr. O'Neil is a graduate of the University of Western Ontario and of Huron College.

—George Lilley

GRANT MACDONALD at his easel, in his home studio in Kingston, Ontario.

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A CHANGING PICTURE

by George Armstrong

FEW INDUSTRIES have experienced as rapid growth as has the natural gas industry in the United States. Withdrawals of 6.89 trillion cubic feet in 1950 were 20 per cent ahead of 1949. Sales in 1950 were 25 per cent above 1940. For the first nine months of 1951, sales were 22.5 per cent ahead of 1950. Gas as a fuel has come into increasing favor as the rising costs of coal and fuel oil have given it a competitive advantage. Current gas reserves in the United States exceed 180 trillion feet. Pipelines cover most sections of the country and, providing the necessary materials can be obtained, should serve 43 states by the end of this year. Transportation and distribution systems already total 375,000 miles of pipe and, in 1950, served 14,894,000 customers.

Lack of adequate natural gas supplies in eastern and central Canada has, up to the present time, prevented any development corresponding to that in the U.S. Rapidly expanding gas reserves in Western Canada, however, are changing the picture. Whether a gas transmission line will be laid to Eastern Canada, or whether natural gas from Alberta will be exported to the Pacific Northwest in exchange for natural gas from Texas which would be exported to Eastern Canada, has not yet been decided. Political considerations favor the Trans-Canada route, economic considerations the "exchange" system. Laid-down costs of bringing gas from Western Canada would be high and capital costs very heavy.

Union Gas has the franchise for the distribution of natural and manufactured gas in southwestern Ontario. Its 1,500 miles of pipelines serve an area which has a population of 500,000 and includes the cities of Windsor, London, Sarnia and Chatham. In addition, acquisition of the common stock of United Fuel Investments in 1950 gave Union Gas control of the manufacture and sale of gas in the Hamilton area. This practically doubled its franchise area and provides a potential outlet for four to five billion cubic feet of gas annually.

Union Gas controls more than 300 gas wells in Ontario, has manufacturing plants at Windsor and Sarnia with a daily capacity in excess of 6 million cubic feet, and owns substantial storage facilities in these two centres.

SALES of gas by Union in its fiscal year ended March 31, 1951, totalled 7.6 billion cubic feet, a 30 per cent increase over the previous fiscal year. For the time being, no particular increase in gas sales in the area served is probable. Once adequate supplies of natural gas are assured, however, a substantial increase in volume of retail sales can be anticipated through the development of the large potential market for gas-fired residential heating. Though Union Gas has continued a drilling campaign, no major increase in the volume of natural gas from its own field appears probable and increased supplies will be largely dependent on imported gas.

Currently, Union Gas has a contract with Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company, one of the largest U.S. companies from the standpoint of reserves, which total some 9 trillion cubic feet. The contract, made in 1944 and approved by the U.S. Federal Power Commission, runs for 20 years and calls for delivery of not in excess of 5.5 billion cubic feet a year in the "summer" season from April 1 to October 31. With the rising demand for natural gas in the U.S., Panhandle, until recently, has had only limited off-peak supplies available for Union Gas. In the summer months of 1950, 2.9 billion cubic feet were received, and in 1951, 3 billion cubic feet. The large new pipeline from Windsor to the Dawn Field, completed last October, will make it possible to import the full potential of 5½ billion cubic

GEORGE ARMSTRONG *is Director of Canadian Business Service.*

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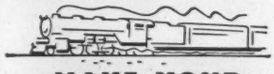

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feet this coming summer. Union's Dawn Field has underground storage capacity of 12 billion cubic feet, with potential capacity of upwards of 40 billion. The possession of such storage permits purchase of "summer" gas at relatively low rates..

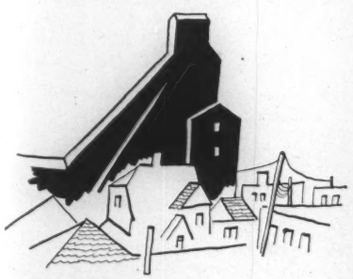
Another contract completed between Union and Panhandle in 1950 called for the sale and delivery of 27 billion cubic feet annually for 20 years. It was later scaled down by 10 billion cubic feet, but the U.S. Federal Power Commission in September, 1951, refused to approve the contract for even this amount. The refusal was made "without prejudice" to a later application being made and does not affect the original 1944 contract. In view of the rapid expansion of U.S. demands for natural gas, it is unlikely that the Commission will grant an export permit for any additional large volume of gas until some compensatory export is forthcoming from Alberta. It is a virtual certainty, however, that some scheme will be worked out whereby natural gas will be imported into Eastern Canada in substantial volume. Union Gas with its large storage facilities will be in a key position in any such scheme since, in order to obtain a satisfactory load factor, it will be necessary to use underground storage facilities.

FINANCIAL POSITION: Redemption of $1 million of outstanding bonds in the last fiscal year, purchase of control of United Fuel Investments and the construction of the new 16-inch pipeline from Windsor resulted in an excess of current liabilities over current assets in the year ended March 31, 1951. Senior financing by Union Gas, therefore, will undoubtedly be necessary in the near future. If the contract with Panhandle were implemented, capital expenditure for plant construction, gas storage and working capital might involve an additional $25 million — depending on the amount of gas imported and the area served. Capital structure at present is simple with only 706,199 shares of no par value common stock outstanding.

EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS: The earnings decline during the war as a result of the scarcity of gas was responsible for elimination of dividends during the years 1942 to 1947. Dividends were recommenced in the 1948 fiscal year at 12½ cents quarterly. They were raised to 20 cents a quarter in August, 1950, and to 25 cents in August 1951. The current rate of $1.00 per annum was adequately covered by earnings of $1.85 in the 1950-51 fiscal year. These earnings do not include the interest in United Fuel Investments, which amounted to about 58 cents a share of Union Gas common in the 1950-51 year, and probably approximated 40 cents per share in current fiscal year. Sales in the 1951-52 year were well ahead of last year and earnings, after taxes, are expected to again approximate last year's figure.

Under the laws of the Province of Ontario, earnings of Union Gas are limited to 7 per cent net, after all deductions, including Federal taxes, on admitted assets. Expansion of the asset base in recent years would now seem to permit earnings of $1.80 to $2.00 per share on the common stock compared with about $1.50 a few years ago. Future capital expansion could result in earnings per share more than double the current rate.

CONCLUSION: At its current price of 23¼ the stock is selling about 12½ times earnings and yields 4.3 per cent. Based on current earnings the shares are adequately priced but looking to the future, considerable capital appreciation can be anticipated. The potentialities of the Panhandle contract; the recent doubling of Union's franchise area through acquisition of United Fuel investments; and the potential market which exists for natural gas in other areas of Ontario, are all important factors to be considered.



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THE BUSY TWINS

Fort William used to be known principally as the eastern end of the Grand Portage and for its annual rendezvous of trappers. Today it has railroad car works, geologists dig its streets for ore and, with its twin, it is a big ore and grain port. Port Arthur also builds ships.

INDIAN SPEEDBOATS

All of Western Ontario is a vacation land in summer. Lake of the Woods is its center. At Kenora they say that the many Indians there ride speedboats while summer residents settle for graceful canoes. The town is in the geographic center of the North American Continent

Wherever industry has touched Western Canada, Atlas Specialty steels are used. Draining of Steep Rock Lake would have been prohibitive without the use of Atlas hollow drill and special steels. Tool steels are used in shipbuilding and car works. In equipment for lumbering, trapping, farming and sports Atlas steels play a part.

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INSURANCE

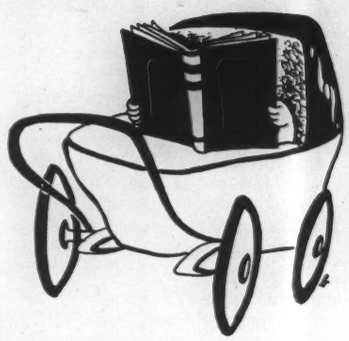
FINANCING EDUCATION

by L. D. Millar

THE FLOOD of students that swamped universities under the I plan indicates lack of funds to be the reason why many young people do not go to college. While it may not be possible to finance the cost of a university education out of current family income, in many cases it could be managed if the parents plan ahead and save for it over a period of years.

Suppose that you are 25 years old and your child is under one year. You decide that you will need $3,000 by the time he is 18 years old to help him through college. There are a number of ways to save this sum. If you deposit $155 each year in a special bank account, with compound interest at existing bank rate, you would have $3,000 after 17 years.

Another way to provide the $3,000 for your child's education is by some form of life insurance. There are a number of types of policies from which to choose. A $2,500 17-year



educational-endowment policy would in all probability amount to the $3,000 you need if policy dividends are allowed to accumulate. Such an endowment may be taken on the life of your child or on your own life. If it is taken on the child, it is wise to add two endorsements to the policy, one to provide that if you die before the policy matures, no further premiums will have to be paid, the other to ensure that after you have been totally disabled for more than six months, premiums will not have to be paid so long as you are ill.

If the policy is taken on your life, it is advisable to have a disability endorsement added to take care of the premiums if you have a long illness. If you die, the principal sum will be payable or, if desired, it may be held by the company until the child is ready for college when it will be paid plus compound interest.

While the endowment policy is the simplest way to provide for the cost of a university education, unless you have all the insurance you need, it is wiser to choose a policy which gives more insurance protection while your children are young and yet provides the cash for education. This may be accomplished by buying another type of policy for a larger principal sum. For example, for only a slightly higher annual premium you may get a $5,000—20-pay-life policy and at the end of 17 years you could use the cash-surrender value to finance the college course.

Here are the comparative annual premiums of one insurance company for these various types of policies:

$2,500—17-year endowment on 1-year-old child, plus 2 endorsements	$147.70
$2,500—17-year end. on 25-year-old father, with disability	144.67
$5,000—20-pay life policy with disabilty end.	153.55

The cash-surrender value of the 20-pay life policy at the end of 17 years would be $2,225 which, with accumulated dividends, would bring the total to about $2,700. While this is somewhat lower than what the endowment policies give, you have double the insurance protection for 17 years.

Or, a policy may be bought with a single premium. A proud grandfather may make certain that his grandson has the advantage of a college education by buying a single premium endowment policy, the proceeds of which will be paid as directed when the boy is ready for college. In the insurance company referred to above, such a policy would cost $2,000 to provide $3,000 in 17 years.

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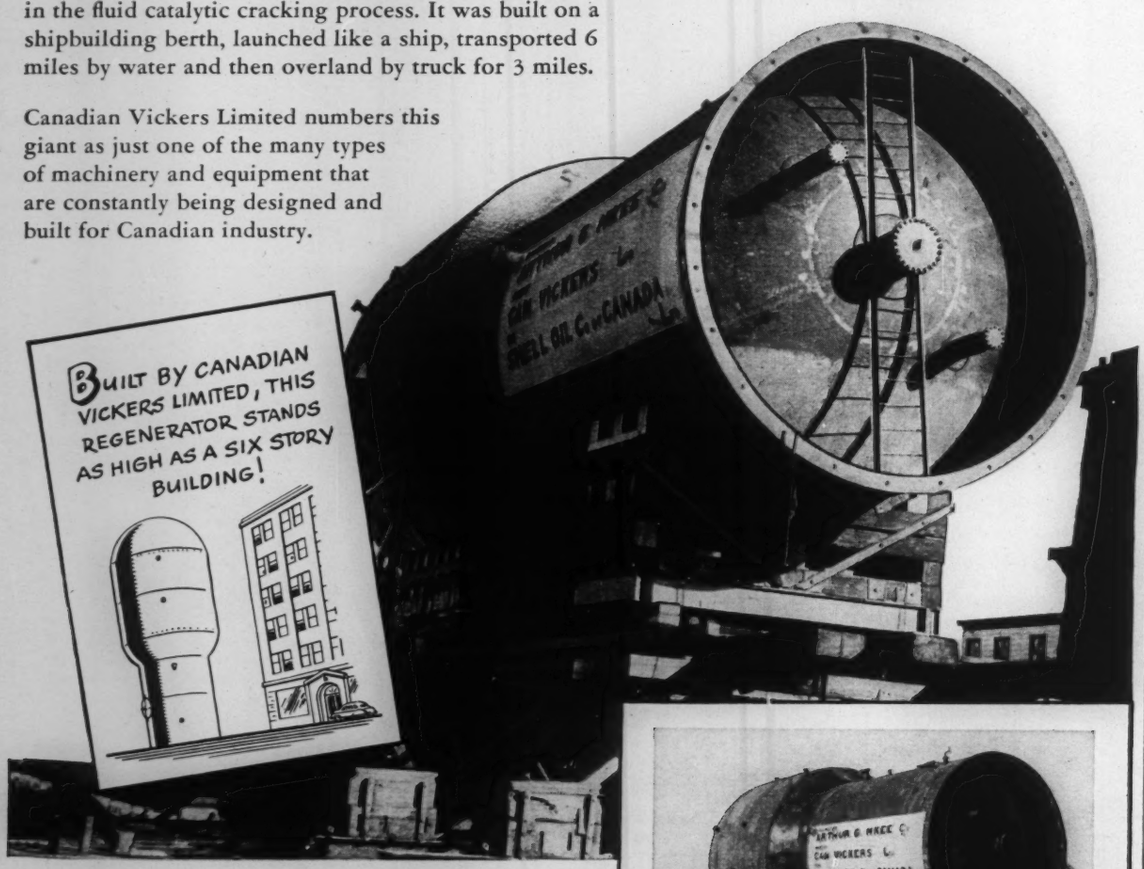

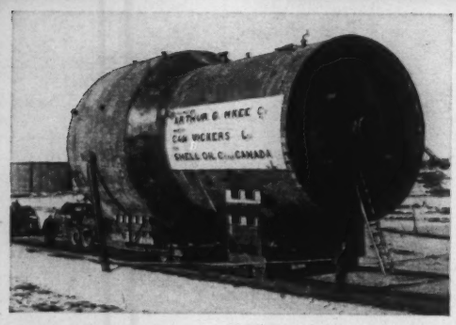

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APPRENTICE TRAINING

BACKGROUND FOR SHORTAGE

by Frank Flaherty

WHILE there is a shortage of jobs for unskilled workers, there are jobs going begging for skilled workers. Not enough young men are learning trades. Older workers die or retire and there are not the men trained to replace them. Meanwhile new skilled jobs open up as Canada's general industrial expansion accelerates.

The National Advisory Council on Manpower, which includes representatives of industry, labor, and Government, has called for an increase of 20,000 in the number of apprentices in skilled trades: that would make a total of about 50,000—not an impressive number for a growing industrial country.

The Canadian Vocational Training Council has proposed a national conference on apprentice training, to be held next month. The conference will have before it reports of serious shortages of machinists, tool and die makers, painters, welders, and aircraft sheet metal workers.

In working for a solution to the problem, the Conference will be handicapped by the lack of adequate information on the number and kinds of tradesmen who are being trained. This is due to the fact that Canada has several apprenticeship systems. Most provinces have laws on the subject, but their application in different trades varies and accurate registration of apprentices is lacking. So is precise information on the number of journeymen actually following particular trades.

ALL PROVINCES, except Quebec, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, have agreements with the Federal Government under which assistance is provided. In the seven provinces there are registrations of apprentices in "designated trades" but the trades differ in different provinces.

There seems to be general agreement that industry itself should do more than it is about training apprentices for skilled trades. Some large firms, notably the two railway companies and the bigger and older manufacturing establishments, have regular and long-established training programs in their own plants. Generally, these firms succeed in recruiting and training enough artizans to fill their own needs. It is hoped that one of the results of the conference in May will be a method of interesting and assisting more industries in establishing training programs within their own organizations. It is hoped these programs will be designed to qualify workers not merely to be operators on the special equipment in one plant, but journeymen, qualified according to accepted standards for employment at trades anywhere.

The conference will hear a lot about who is to blame for the falling off in the number of apprentices in training in recent years. Some say it is employers—those who don't want to be bothered with trainees in their shops, and find they can usually get by with hiring men trained elsewhere. Some say it is trade unions who are afraid of having too many men chasing too few jobs. Whatever may have been the case for that stand in the past it doesn't appear to hold now; in most provinces and most trades the permitted ratio of apprentices to journeymen is well above the actual ratio, and the permitted ratio is set by the unions.

IT'S HARD to make firm assertions about this because no one knows for sure how many men are working at a given trade at any time, but the Labor Department thinks some figures for Alberta and British Columbia are pretty good:

In British Columbia there is one apprentice painter for every 90 painters and in Alberta one for every 19. The permitted ratio of painters' apprentices to journeymen in BC is set by local committees, but a great increase in apprentices is possible without running into trouble with the union. In Alberta the allowed ratio is one to one and one to four. That means a single painter operating on his own may have an apprentice, and in shops where a number are employed there can be one to every four painters. There's room here for nearly a five-fold increase.

The barbering trade is a notable example of under-recruiting. A recent report showed ten registered barber apprentices in all of Ontario, plus a few enrolled in a technical

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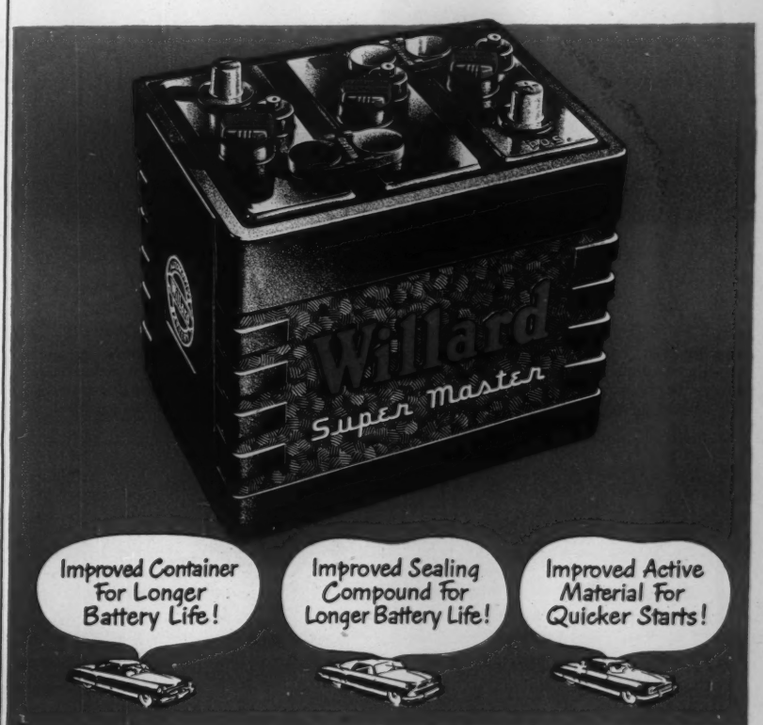
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school course. Even if 25 new barbers are trained in a year, it is obvious that these won't fill the gaps at barbers' chairs in Toronto—let alone in all of Ontario which has an estimated 7,000 working barbers.

Moulders are key men in metal fabrication and are in short supply. Only four apprentice moulders were registered in the big industrial Province of Ontario late in 1951, yet it is estimated (precise figures come only from the census and the 1951 count on occupations is not complete) that 8,000 to 10,000 men are employed at the trade in Ontario.

Some will say the school system is to blame because it puts too much emphasis on white-collar jobs. The conference may well come out with pleas for a different approach to vocational guidance. One of the popular misconceptions which trades-training officials encounter is the idea that the dull boy at school should learn a trade, the bright boy should try a clerical job or a profession. It isn't realized that if a boy lacks the intelligence to pass academic examinations he probably lacks the ability to master a trade.

The message that schools could get across is that for the boy who wants to get into remunerative employment learning a trade is better than clerical work, much better than unskilled labor.

As a skilled tradesman a young man has greater assurance of steady employment throughout his working life at a good wage, and probably better-than-average chances of promotion to executive rank. Modern industry doesn't pick all its executive from the office force. There are plenty of industrial leaders in Canada who started in the shop.

Insofar as the present shortage stems from activity in defence production industries it is comparable to the one that existed during the war. It was met in part by breaking down trades into sections, giving people short but intensive training for specialized jobs. In that technical and vocational schools played a big part. This can be done again, but the people trained won't be tradesmen when their particular jobs come to an end: it won't help solve the problem of providing an increasing number of skilled workers for Canada's expanding industrial machine.

The training program launched for war veterans in 1945 and 1946 sent thousands of veterans into shops as apprentices after special courses in technical schools. They were helped financially by the Department of Veterans' Affairs and at the time there were people who thought there were too many of them. DVA, however has had no problem of unemployment among veterans who took trade training. They all got jobs and are all doing well.

AFTER the DVA program ended, apprenticeship returned to the low level which is probably normal for Canada. Over past decades, the ranks of skilled workers here have been filled up to a sizable extent by immigrants. Theoretically in an expanding industry it should make as much sense to import skilled workers as to import machinery, but there are difficulties. Techniques differ. Immigrants don't automatically fit in. There is a shortage of skilled men in Britain and continental tradesmen speak a different language. It is not easy to employ a skilled man unless he understands the language of the shop. A number of good Italian tradesmen have been left cooling their heels in immigration quarters because employers held out for English-speaking workers.

In any case, it is said, immigration is but a temporary solution. As a growing industrial nation Canada will have thousands of job opportunities in skilled trades year after year and Canadian youth should fill them. Otherwise they are losing out on the preferred employment offered by their own country.

There are two ways of looking at the apprentice situation, as a short term crisis and a long-term social and economic problem. The short-term crisis can be met by immigration and the emergency device of breaking down trades into sub-trades and giving men short and intensive training for highly specialized jobs. Both these measures leave unsolved the long-term problem of giving Canadian youth better job opportunities and the Canadian public an adequate number of skilled men to build homes, cut hair, make tools, install plumbing and perform the scores of precise tasks involved in modern industry and modern living.

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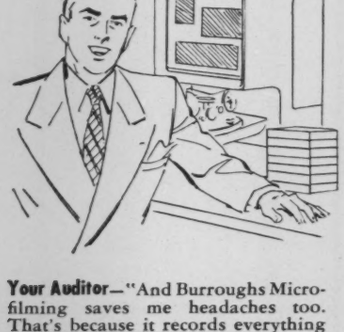

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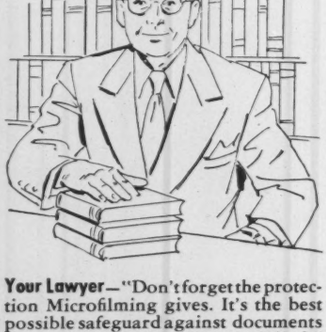

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BUSINESS COMMENT

CAN BUSINESS CARRY LOAD?

by P. M. Richards

ARE YOU watching the company annual reports as they appear? No doubt you are, if you're a shareholder. But you should be watching them even if you're not a shareholder, for they show how the nation's most important asset, its producing enterprises, are standing up under the increased demands now being made on them—demands involving the nation's economic security as well as its sustenance and defence.

For though the Government makes plans for defence and social welfare, and the labor unions compel the granting of wage increases and employee benefits of all kinds, the vital question is really whether or not the companies concerned can carry the load—the combination load of duty to customers, to employees and to shareholders. Yes, definitely to shareholders too, for it is the shareholders who provide the capital which buys the new and better tools that increase productivity and make possible the payment of the tax and wage increases and pension-plan costs.

If possessors of capital (savings) should no longer be willing to invest it to support a company's needs for expansion and improvement of its undertaking and facilities, that company will be unable to earn the wherewithal to pay today's higher tax and wage and welfare costs. If other companies have the same experience, our new defence-and-welfare economy will be in trouble. If a company is not able to put by enough of its earnings to renew equipment as it becomes worn, the same result will follow.

The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, is one of Canada's most important and best-managed industrial concerns. Its operating and financial policies are sound and progressive, and its employee welfare plans extensive and highly-regarded. Demand for its products is high. Yet, with all this favorable background, this company's management is concerned about the current trends of taxes and wage costs and their possible effects on the company's future. And when the management of this big prop of the national economy is concerned, it's clear that others have reason for concern too.

The company's production has increased impressively over the years, from 93,000 tons of steel ingots in 1911 to 953,000 tons in 1941 and 1,250,000 tons in 1951. A big expansion program now under way will bring its capacity close to 2 million tons by the end of this year. Despite this growth in production and earnings, the record shows that payments to shareholders have risen very slowly in the post-war years, lagging far behind the rise of taxes, wages and prices. Here is the average division of each sales dollar over the five years 1947-51: 51 cents for raw materials, purchased supplies and other plant expenses; 5 cents for depreciation and depletion; 6 cents retained and in use in the business; 8 cents for taxes; 1 cent for general expenses, 2 cents for employees' welfare, 25 cents for wages and salaries, and 2 cents for dividends to shareholders.

Wages and salaries paid by the company and its subsidiaries in 1951 amounted to $42,053,894, an increase of $7,112,174 over the year before. Dominion and provincial taxes on profits consumed $16,455,196 in 1951, comparing with $11,783,233 in 1950. Every item in the annual report—every item but one, that is—showed substantial growth as compared with the previous year. The one exception was the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, which was the same in both years, $2,879,408.

In his speech at the annual meeting, President H. G. Hilton pointed out that since 1939 the increase in the average hourly earnings of payroll employees has been 179 per cent in comparison with a rise of 89 per cent in the cost-of-living index. Furthermore, the rate of increase of wages and other costs has accelerated decidedly during the past two years. But productivity (production per man-hour) has not kept pace. Said Mr. Hilton: "In recent years, increases in wage rates have outstripped by far any improvement in productivity and hence price increases have been unavoidable. If wages continue to advance irrespective of production per hour, costs and prices will likewise continue to advance."

Steel of Canada is a strong company, with a fine record. But it now has to meet demands considerably greater than any it has met hitherto. The interests of every part of the national community—not the least of them labor—require that it shall be able to do so successfully.

The Mainspring

NOTHING is more false than the notion apparently entertained by many labor union spokesmen that profits in business are evil, the product of greed and usuriousness. The truth, of course, is the precise opposite. Profit is essential to business since business can only be done successfully at a profit; without it a business enterprise is doomed to fail if privately owned, to be a charge upon the taxpayers if conducted by the state. So far from being an outsmarting of one side by the other, good business should be profitable to both sides in a transaction, by bringing about a mutually beneficial exchange of goods or services.

Without the hope of profit, obviously capital will not be ventured in risk enterprises such as the building of a railway that opens up a new territory for development, the sinking of oil wells or the erection of a factory to make a new product that may raise

Diversification . . .

Carrying all the eggs in one basket entails a risk which few conservative people are willing to take . . . no matter how strong the basket may appear. It is well to remember that "SOMETHING can happen to ANYTHING." Diversification spreads the risk and is recognized as one of the first principles of sound investment.

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the general standard of living and provide new employment. Without profit, capital will confine itself to riskless investments that contribute little to progress.

It is especially ridiculous to condemn the profit system in a country like Canada, which probably offers greater rewards to courageous risk-takers than any other today. The economic expansion that is now proceeding so vigorously is mainly the result of the search for profit.

The value of the incentive provided by profit is clearly seen in the successes achieved by many companies which have adopted plans permitting employees to share in company profits, in addition to their regular wages. In some cases, with the new incentive, productivity has risen so much that everybody has benefited; the workers have earned substantially more, shareholders have done better and consumers have gained by price reductions.

Actually the private enterprise system is a profit-and-loss system; the profits of a series of good years must be weighed with the losses of bad years. Companies must be able to make profits in favorable years, and retain them, if they are to be able to stay in business when times are not so good.

Welded Ships Safe?

DURING the last war, when it became necessary to speed up the construction of ships to make good the very heavy losses resulting from enemy action, a feature of the "assembly-line" production which followed was the considerable replacement of riveting by welding. Some 2,600 ships of the "Liberty" type and 530 tankers were thus produced; in general, these ships admirably fulfilled their purpose and proved a major factor in winning the Battle of the Atlantic.

But structural failure in a number of welded ships during heavy weather, and in particular the almost simultaneous breaking in two last February of two U.S. tankers of the same type off the east coast of the United States, have raised doubts about the reliability of welding as a method of ship construction. Questions have arisen as to whether the reasons for such failures are known and whether proper correctives have been found.

The first major fractures in welded ships occurred in 1943, and the governments of both the United States (where the welding process was principally used) and Britain quickly launched investigations, setting up special boards for that purpose. Study of those early failures disclosed defects in detail design, to remedy which steps were immediately taken on "standard" ships still building and in service. These included changes to eliminate notch effects, at which fractures had been found liable to commence, and in many cases the fitting of longitudinal riveted connections.

A current report by Lloyd's Register of Shipping (London) says that since the war, this body has surveyed during building many hundreds of predominantly welded ships, to which the results of experience and research have been applied, and that these ships are giving full satisfaction in service. It says that to date no major failures have occurred in ships built since 1945.

The British board set up to investigate welded ship failures has issued a report which says that "Welding as a process for building ships has been entirely vindicated. Given sound design, good workmanship and tough steel, the reliability of welded ships is beyond question." Lloyd's Register of Shipping says it is in complete accord with that conclusion.

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BOOK FOR BUSINESS

NEITHER RIGHT NOR LEFT IN LABOR RELATIONS—by Emile Bouvier, SJ — *University of Montreal*—$2.00.

by B. K. Sandwell

IT IS most unfortunate that the technical language of the Roman Catholic economists of Europe and that of the predominantly Protestant economists of English-speaking countries are so different that each side has difficulty in understanding the other without special study of the vocabulary.

In Canada the difficulty is especially serious, for the economics of Quebec are more and more coming to be dominated by European ideas transmitted in French, and scarcely comprehensible to a great number of the capitalists and employees who have to work under them.

This volume by Father Bouvier is a well-intended effort to present these ideas in English, but although no French original is referred to, it is quite obvious that it was at least thought out, if not written in French, and many of the English equivalents require explanation if they are not to be misleading.

The book is not, it is true, addressed to Protestants, but one wonders whether even English-speaking Catholics are not at times puzzled by the term "professional organization" designating, not a society of persons practising a single profession, such as law, but a corporate body embracing all the parties — capitalists, management, workers — carrying on a particular industry or trade. In French the term is common and well understood.

The author is Director of the Industrial Relations Section of the University of Montreal. His book will at least make somewhat more comprehensible to non-Catholics the language of that immensely important document, the Joint Pastoral Letter of a year or two ago. And without some knowledge of the thinking of leading Roman Catholics on labor relations no understanding of the present political and labor situation in Quebec is possible.

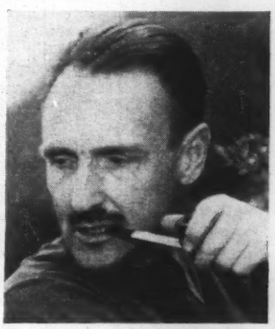
QCA'S JIM SPILSBURY

ONE WAY TO START AN AIRLINE

by Robert Francis

JIM SPILSBURY, the reticent radio ham who is President of Queen Charlotte Airlines in British Columbia, Canada's third largest airline, waits only agreement between Ottawa and Washington on minor details before his 30 aircraft and 35 pilots extend their domestic routes to the U.S.

As the next biggest operation, in men and machines, to CPA and TCA, Queen Charlotte Airlines' routes will be projected from Victoria to Bellingham, Wash., and from Prince Rupert, BC, to Ketchikan, in the Alaska Panhandle. QCA officials expect the Canadian Air Transport Board and the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board to have final details ironed out so they can go international this summer.



—Industrial Photographics
JIM SPILSBURY

Spilsbury and his airline have come along fast since 1942 when he acquired his first Waco, and 1945 when QCA actually came into existence with a single route from Vancouver to Comox, V.I.

The slight, dark-haired wireless technician was in the radio equipment sales and servicing business early in the war when he found that bucking up and down the coast in small boats just didn't get the work done on time.

He mortgaged his life insurance policy for $500 cash for the down payment on an old four-seater Waco he heard about in Quebec. As a man who had hardly given aviation a thought until then, everything looked simple. Then Spilsbury made several discouraging discoveries:

Even if a private businessman could get permission to have an aircraft in wartime, he found, anybody who would be able to fly it was working at something more important in those days. Spilsbury also learned he'd have to convince the oil controller that his journeys were really necessary, and take on the RCAF and the Department of Transport separately on the same point.

Marshalling his arguments about the vital time element in servicing communications equipment, he confronted the Air Force with the proposition that he was tending gear that was part of the aircraft detection system. He told Transport people he was keeping essential radio communications operational.

When these two departments agreed he was doing essential work, the oil controller allowed him aviation fuel. The man who only wanted to fix radio equipment was almost in the aviation business.

All he needed now was a pilot, another $2,500 to buy the Waco outright and, he suddenly discovered, a further $6,000 for an overhaul. How a $3,000 flying machine can cost $6,000 to overhaul still baffles Spilsbury, but he figures that is aviation, and in 1942 an airplane was an airplane.

This last parcel of grief had arrived when the innocent Spilsbury discovered that (a) the law sends government characters poking about a man's aircraft before he's allowed to fly passengers, and (b) inspection rules in BC were more stringent than in Quebec where he got the Waco.

The passenger angle came up when the major economic obstacle presented itself: to pay for this expensive way of travelling on radio servicing calls, he'd have to carry passengers.

Spilsbury himself has gradually moved over to the QCA end of the business, letting his colleagues in Spilsbury and Tyndall, the radio end of his enterprises, run that show. At 46, he's President, Managing Director and chief shareholder of an airline whose gross income was more than $1,500,000 in 1951, 165 per cent more than the previous year, which was 100 per cent better than 1949.

QCA has been called the "loggers' airline," for the well-heeled forest workers who fly between the lonely backwoods and Vancouver make up perhaps 70 per cent of the passengers.

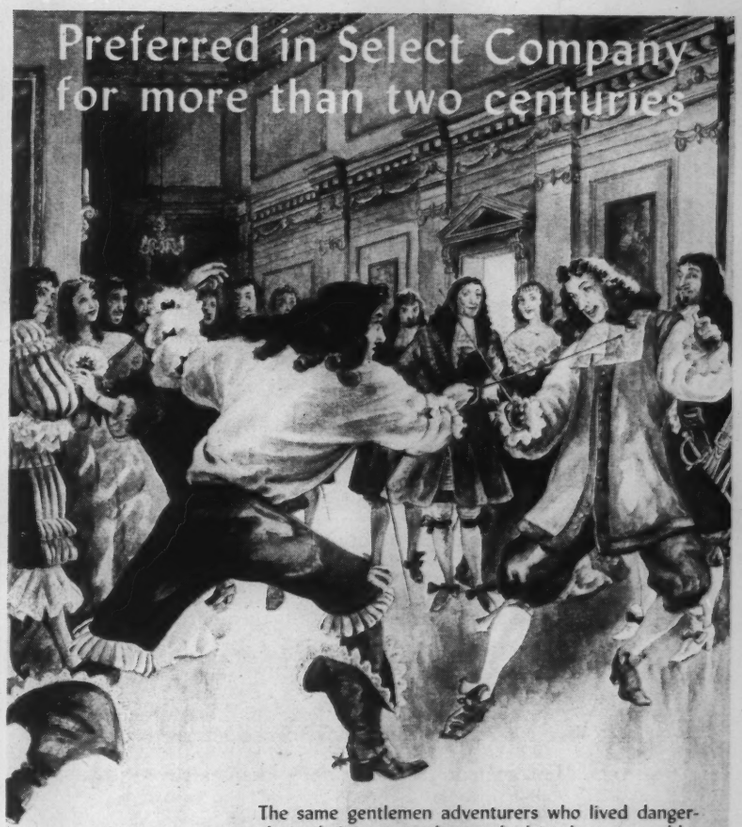
Shoulder to shoulder with the check-shirted lumberjacks now are businessmen, surveyors, professional engineers, salesmen, moving up and down the coast and around Vancouver Island. QCA's service to a score of scheduled points, and charter flights to almost any location where a float plane can land, save hours or days of travel by small boats.

The old Waco long since went wherever old Wacos go, and in its place 250 employees fly and service two 20-passenger Stranraer flying boats, fourteen 7-passenger Norseman float planes, eight twin-engined Ansons, two 20-passenger Canso flying boats and assorted smaller craft.

As chief pilot and training boss for the men who fly these planes, Spilsbury recently hired W. S. "Bill" May, a 13,000 hour, 2,000,000 mile man who flew practically every part of the world during 16 years with BOAC. He recently retired, at 42, as officer in charge of all training.

Spilsbury himself gained his private licence to give himself a better feel for the aviation world and its private jargon. He's a year over age for trying for commercial papers.

His only complaint about the life and times of Jim Spilsbury is that he spends too much time at the controls of a desk. But that, he guesses, is what he gets for letting himself become an airline executive.



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PROPERTY TAX

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

nounced provision for payment of taxes on Parliament buildings and Crown property (including the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission) to the municipalities. This means that Toronto will benefit by an increased assessment of over $9 million. And this is based on a 20-year-old assessment which will be substantially increased when reassessment is made by provincial officials. This is being done with no new provincial taxes, no increase in present taxes, and with the continuation of the "pay-as-you-go" policy.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS for helping municipalities include increased provincial grants-in-aid, taxing public utilities on the basis of the business they do rather than on their real estate assessment, and a municipal income tax or sales tax.

Ways of simplifying the administration of public business, eliminating waste and obtaining greater efficiency and economy in municipal affairs may be developed too. Above all, however, there is need for restating why municipal governments were originally formed. It was to render services to property, and to see that taxes collected were spent for this purpose. Property should receive the high standard of services for which owners are now paying, but are denied.

The object is not to encourage municipalities to unload their financial responsibilities upon senior governments. It is to bring home to the provincial and Federal Governments the necessity of aiding municipalities to meet the costs imposed on them. The legislation that enables these governments to make their demands on the municipalities should be given close scrutiny as well.

The committee's work may result in a reasonable solution that will distribute the burden more evenly. The problem is becoming increasingly grave, and it is one that could affect the entire Canadian economy adversely unless something is done.

—Capital Press

PREMIER Frost: A new look at an old act may mean a break for taxpayers.

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Aerial Survey

A LOGICAL DIAGRAM

"I 'spect I growed," said Topsy in Uncle Tom's Cabin. "Don't think nobody never made me".

This famous remark deserves contemplation by municipal authorities faced—sooner or later—with traffic congestion, inadequate public services, "black" areas, and strangulation of the metropolitan core by mushrooming suburbs. These common municipal ailments are more than partly due to the fact that most towns, like Topsy, just "growed".

Freely moving traffic, good municipal services and firm property values do not just happen—they are planned. And, because plans are only sound if based on adequate knowledge, surveys of nature's limitations imposed by land-form on haphazard civic growth are prerequisite to workable municipal plans.

Knowledge of topography is expressed on maps. And the most economical and accurate means of compiling good maps quickly is by carefully blending air and ground survey techniques.

Traffic congestion: result of haphazard growth.

How are maps used? In Toronto's fast growing suburban Scarboro Township, a complete sewage disposal system is being designed by Consulting Engineers Proctor, Redfern & Laughlin with the aid of topographic maps (scale 200′ to 1″ with 5′ contours) prepared by The Photographic Survey Corporation Limited. These maps, showing full cultural and physical detail (limiting factors in growth and design) also reveal in detail the natural drainage—key to an efficient sewer system. Four thousand acres of Scarboro's industrial and residential growing-area will be well and economically served.

To Daniel Burnham, famed last-century American planner (Beautification Plan for Washington, D.C. etc.), is attributed this quotation: "Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood . . . make big plans. Aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble logical diagram once recorded will be a living thing asserting itself with ever growing insistency."

Canada's growth to-day imposes on her municipal authorities a great responsibility. On their foresight depends our future welfare. Canadians must *plan big*, basing their "logical diagram" on knowledge—knowledge of the ground.

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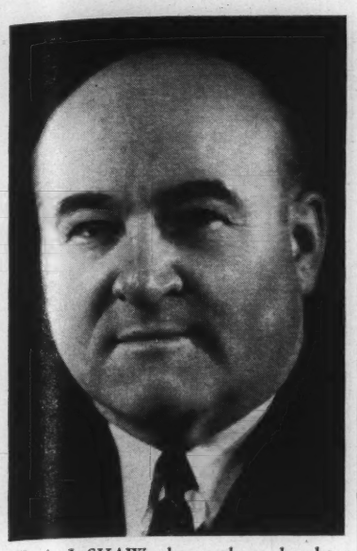

MR. A. J. SHAW, shown above, has been appointed to the newly-created position of Vice-President in Charge of Sales of the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, according to an announcement made by Mr. E. C. Row, the Corporation's President. Mr. Shaw, who has been with the Corporation over twenty-five years, assumed his new duties on April 1st. *

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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, plus an EXTRA FIVE CENTS per share, on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1952 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March 1952. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART,
General Manager

Toronto, 7th March 1952

Educational Representative

—to contact teachers in medical and allied schools, colleges and schools of nursing in Canada and Michigan, comprising provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba. Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia. Newfoundland. College graduate 25-30 years old, science background and teaching experience preferred. Knowledge of French desirable but not required. This is a full-time, salaried position with all expenses paid. **WRITE P.O. BOX 416, PHILA. 5, PENNA., U.S.A.**

TOMFOOLERY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

to our young people. Such people will be drawn into teaching only by a bold and an imaginative plan which will give full expression to all their gifts.

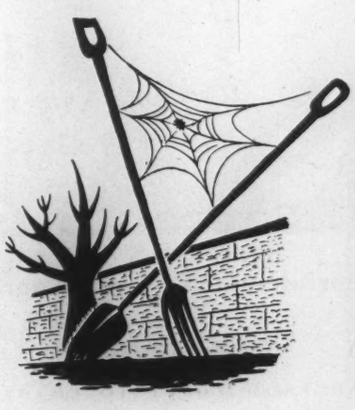
The higher-ups must also be better selected. The practice of political pull must cease. We cannot hope for much permanent reform unless we can begin at the top. Education today is crying out aloud for leadership—and if we can obtain the leadership we can go a long way towards much needed improvements.

Every citizen, and above all every member of a school board, must get into his head that the most important thing in education is the teacher. The child comes only second, and the equipment and the school physical facilities are a long way behind in the scale of values. There are too many of us who fail to recognize the key position of the teacher. Some of us are far more interested in the possible glare that may come from a blackboard than in trying to obtain and then retain a good teacher. We make a great fuss, which is very natural and very human, when we open a new school building but we hardly know the good teachers in our communities. Good school buildings are important but only to the extent that they assist good teachers. That is their sole function.

IF A GADGET in a school or an additional expense does not directly nor indirectly promote better teaching, then such things cannot be justified for a moment. In others words, what we should be concentrating on today should be better selection of teachers, a more liberal arts program for teacher training, much less emphasis on methods and on psychology, better treatment of teachers which will of course include better salaries, and more freedom for teachers to do what is their obvious business—namely teaching.

On the negative side, this means not so much clerical work in the schools, much less keeping of records and statistics, and much less writing of reports, and much less time spent in teachers' meetings.

These are some of the things which I believe will help to improve education. I haven't gained my knowledge from a text or a course that I took in a university, but I have gained it the only way that is worth while—and that is through teaching.



Summer's coming, pal . . . the time for picnics, golf, fishing . . . the time for fun! How often are you going to have to pass up relaxation this year to spend an afternoon wrestling with that old hand lawn mower?

Lay your plans right now to outwit that insidious lawn this summer. Those millions of grass blades are going to grow just as fast as ever, so the answer is a faster and better way of cutting them. In other words, the answer is a Maxwell Rocket power mower—the friend in need for a man who'd rather play than work—Is that man you?

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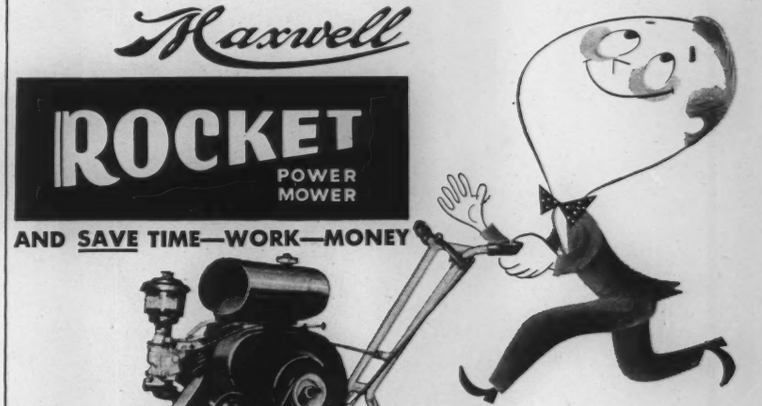
AND SAVE TIME—WORK—MONEY



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FILMS

SOME NEW FACES

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"HIGH TREASON", which never mentions the Soviet, is one of the first British thrillers to take up the subject of organized Soviet sabotage in England. The Party remains anonymous, but beyond this no attempt has been made to disguise the national identity of the saboteurs—the pattern, and the Party clichés are easily recognizable and the characters portrayed have already solidified into types. At this stage of the Cold War, however, it is still considered impolite to point.

While the general espionage pattern is familiar from World War II the shift in types is both topical and significant. The leading villains are no longer thinly disguised thugs talking Katzenjammer English. With one or two exceptions they are native-born English who speak their own language impeccably — a handsome Member of Parliament, the principal of a Tutorial College, a group of chamber-music specialists, a mild bowler-hatted civil-service official, etc. With their native English training they have a distaste for political assassination, and with their party indoctrination they think of peace in terms of blowing up the nation's power plants. They would seem entirely fantastic if we hadn't learned by this time how closely nature tends to imitate current melodrama.

The film deals with the plottings of these visionaries—usually under cover of Peace Meetings or string trios—to bomb British shipping and wreck five of the larger power stations. After the first bombing Scotland Yard goes into action and is soon busily at work behind the various genteel façades of the Communist front. It all ends up with a stupendous battle in one of the power stations, with bullets flying in all directions and the comrades dropping like flies. With all this going on there is no time for a romantic involvement, and this turns out to be no disadvantage to the picture whatever.

The cast includes Andre Morell and Anthony Bushell, with Mary Morris as one of the burning-eyed young cell-leaders. There is considerable suspense in "High Treason" but little surprise, either in the material or the handling.

AFTER THIS characteristic twentieth-century misbehavior, the violence in "Les Miserables" seemed comparatively soothing. The current version of the French classic has an English script and Italian direction, and seems to have been dimmed a little both by time and treatment. In pace, performance, and romantic tone it is pure nineteenth century; and like that majestic era it seems to pass very slowly.

This is a pity, since "Les Miserables" is, fundamentally, wonderful cinematic material. In his own century Victor Hugo furnished the large-scale emotionalism and showmanship, the unabashed plotting, and the ex-

—J. Arthur Rank

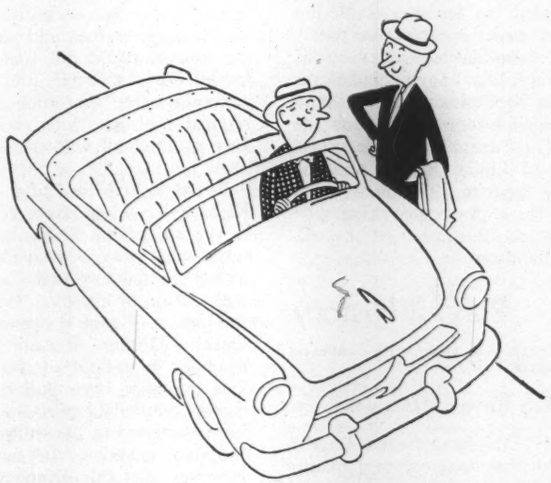
"HIGH TREASON"

uberant crowd-handling that Cecil B. de Mille provides in our own. Apart from its social discursiveness "Les Miserables" might have been written as though the cinema had already been invented. The present version includes most of the more famous episodes—the stealing of the Bishop's candle-sticks, the redemption of Jean Valjean, the involvement with Fantine and Cosette, the storming of the Paris barricades, the rescue of Marius through the Paris sewer, and the dogged pursuit of Policeman Javert, which binds the unwieldy classic together and provides probably the longest chase-sequence in fiction.

There is any amount of dramatic material here, but the energizing genius that would make it good dramatic entertainment is badly lacking. The moments of action are connected by long dull recitative, the speeches are much closer to elocution than to eloquence, and most of the time both Jean Valjean and Javert seem to be figures of frock-coated respectability —particularly the latter, who for added impressiveness wears a pair of ferocious crepe eyebrows. Gino Corti plays Jean Valjean and Valentina Cortesa is singularly miscast in the role of Cosette.

IF YOU HAPPEN to be crazy about blast furnaces then "Steeltown" is probably the picture for you to see. Even those who are only moderately interested in the processing of steel girders are likely to be impressed up to a point by the flaming interior of the Kaiser steel works where the picture was filmed. It is a fantastic sight with its vast cranes and hearths, and its operators shrouded and hooded like Merlin, working over the flaming brew in the great cauldrons.

Unfortunately the story that goes along with this background is a good deal less impressive. The nephew of the owner (John Lund) decides to learn the business from the ground up and begins by moving in on the best girl of his gang foreman (Howard Duff). The hero's outrageously winning behavior seemed to qualify him for a particularly painful accident among the tipping vats of liquid steel but as it turns out he gets off with second degree burns, the admiration of the whole plant, and, of course, the girl (Ann Sheridan). It all seemed a particularly foolish interruption in the delivery of girders.



Joe drives around in a new car,
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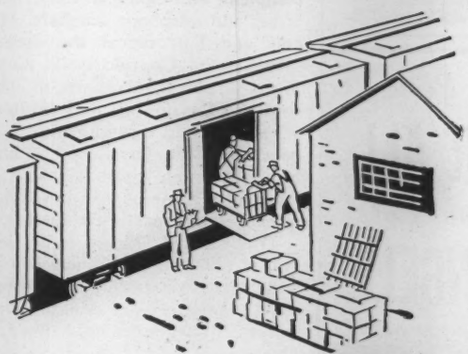

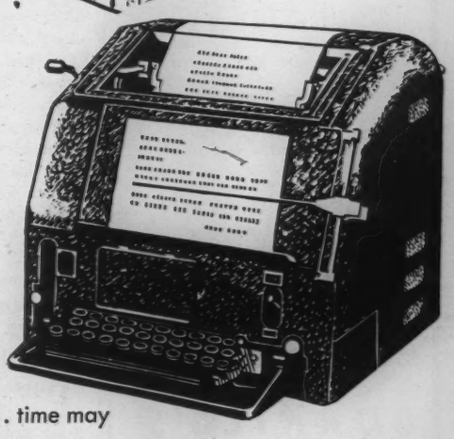

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BOOK REVIEWS

ALL THE DIRT, AND IN PRINT

U.S.A. CONFIDENTIAL—by Jack Lait and Lee Mortimer—*Ambassador*—$4.50.

by John Yocom

THE TEAM of reporters who gave the lowdown on sex, crime and politics by cities (Chicago, New York, Washington) now claim to unveil the entire U.S. with a hesto-presto of tabloid material. In this hodgepodge the big cities still get the main spotlights but Puerto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii are also included.

Inaccuracies are legion and are already being challenged by individuals and communities throughout the States. Obscenities range from breezy chapters on the growing homosexuality of collegians to details of vice organizations from coast to coast, complete with political fixes, names, prices and telephone numbers. Mortimer and Lait repeat the thesis of "Washington Confidential": that the Mafia Crime Syndicate is in overall control of evil; that Red infiltration of unions and government is rampant; that the Democratic administration is rotten with a capital R; that increase or movement or development of the Negro spells ruin for the U.S.

The hurried 75,000-mile junket that produced this volume was a gathering of scurrilous comment from tipsters. And Mortimer admits that cab drivers, bartenders and bellhops did give them a lot of their material. The unfortunate thing is that like their "Chicago Confidential", which caught the mildly approving eye of Senator Estes Kefauver before he began his investigation, "U.S.A." may have some elements of truth about various criminal-political tie-ins. But buried in the sordid padding and sensational screaming included for box-office it is worthless.

The High Life

INCREDIBLE NEW YORK—by Lloyd Morris—*Random House*—$6.50.

by Arleigh Junor

THIS HUGE BOOK is subtitled "High Life and Low Life of the Last Hundred Years" which was indeed very high and very low. It is so spectacular that it is almost incongruous that it should be written by Lloyd Morris who is the author of critical studies of Hawthorne, modern art and poetry. It is all thoroughly interesting, although one feels Mr. Morris has somewhat neglected the more quiet and decent citizens of his fabulous city.

In 1850 the population of New York City was only 500,000. At the old Astor House one could have room and full board for $3 a week and the most luxurious hotel was "The Fifth Avenue", six stories high, which boasted "central heating" and a "perpendicular railway" (elevator).

Society glittered with wealth founded upon rents from the poor whose squalor and poverty was appalling. Dickens gave "readings" to packed houses, Barnum brought Jenny Lind to America. There are tales of many celebrities such as the visit of the Prince of Wales "a deplorably gay young man" who had just been bored by state banquets on his tour of Canada!

In contrast the "seamy side" was rife with poverty and crime. One bishop declared "there are more brothels than Methodists in N.Y." Luxurious houses of prostitution and abortionists flourished under the protection of bribed police. Scandals, such as involved the famous preacher Henry Ward Beecher and Oscar Wilde's visit were the talk of the town.

Conservative New Yorkers were shocked by the women's rights convention held in 1853; the clergy denounced imported plays, the nude statue atop Madison Square Gardens, and twin beds as a threat to the "sanctity of marriage". Apartments were scorned by Society as "living on shelves under a common roof". There are fabulous tales of visits of Henry Irving, Lily Langtry and Bernhardt. The "Met" was opened in 1883 with Patti, and soon after came the "Gibson Girl" era, the bicycle craze, and tales of Lillian Russell and the Floradora Sextette. Tammany Hall comes in for a thorough raking.

Format and illustration of the volume are handsome.

Playful History

THE LUTEPLAYER — by Norah Lofts — *Michael Joseph*—$3.00.

by Franklin Davey McDowell

NORAH LOFTS, talented English author, has selected the romantic figure of Blondel, famed minstrel of Richard "Coeur de Lion" of England, for latest historical novel. Written in five parts, the story is variously told by three of the chief actors: Blondel the Luteplayer; Anna, deformed Duchess of Apieta and confidante of Berengaria of Navarre, Richard's neglected queen; and the Queen Mother of England, Eleanor of Aquitaine, unlovingly termed "The She-Wolf." Richard may have been one of the worst kings of England but he was tailor-made for the romantic novelist.

In the strict sense of the word, the term "romance" cannot be applied to "The Luteplayer"; rather it is a psychological novel wherein emotion and tragedy are set against a backdrop of intrigue, strife and the rich pageantry of chivalry. But excellent as Miss Loft's book may be, it raises the serious question of how much liberty a novelist may take in translating history into terms of situation and inference. To touch upon three points:

Miss Lofts points up the impulsive nature of Richard by having him knight an archer for an improved

—Philip Gough

JACKET: "THE LUTEPLAYER"

model of a catapult. Knighthood at that period was a tightly-knit order; it was virtually impossible for a commoner to enter its ranks and, more likely, the archer would have been rewarded with a small grant of land.

The author also gives a glimpse of the political struggle in England during the king's absence in Aquitaine by having Richard read a report from one of the regents. The scene is delightful. But it is recorded that John, his younger brother and successor to the throne, could not sign his name to the Great Charter, and historians generally agree that Richard II, who reigned a century later, was the first king of England who could read and write.

But it is in Miss Lofts' concept of Richard the Lion Heart as an addict to the sin of the Sodomites that she takes what may be considered as an extremely unwarranted liberty in interpretation of history. It is true that the impact of such a discovery by the Queen Mother Eleanor makes a dramatic high-light of the book, but had the king been guilty of such a sin as imputed to him, it would have been trumpted to the world by his implacable enemies. It can be said, however, that this dishonorable inference is the major flaw in an otherwise remarkable and stirring historical novel.

No Socialist

DIZZY—by Hesketh Pearson — *British Book Service*—$4.25.

by J. L. Charlesworth

BRILLIANCE in a British politician is usually a handicap to his career. The quality, when displayed, is apt to be distrusted by the British public, who on the whole are inclined to prefer the pompous intellectual dishonesty of a Gladstone or the bumbling ineffectiveness of a Stanley Baldwin. Thus, when a man like Benjamin Disraeli can overcome his initial handicap and reach the front rank of British statesmen, he shines the more brightly because of the dullness of his surroundings.

This new biography of the great Victorian by Hesketh Pearson is an entertaining work, designed for the general reader rather than for the serious student of history. It is entertaining because the author has chosen

a quotable subject—as he has done before, with such men as Shaw, Oscar Wilde and Sydney Smith. The Pearson formula for biography is to make the subject do most of the writing.

In Dizzy's case this formula is particularly acceptable, for many of his best epigrams are embalmed in the pages of his political novels, now unread. Mr. Pearson's research has disinterred from Disraeli's writings and speeches some sayings that are applicable to present-day affairs; the more so because the wisdom behind them is forgotten by opportunistic vote-seekers. For example, with reference to the belief in physical and material equality, preached by socialists of his time as by those of ours, Disraeli said: "The new philosophy strikes further than at the existence of patriotism. It strikes at the home; it strikes at the individuality of man. It would reduce civilized society to human flocks and herds."

Gentle Malice

JEFFERSON SELLECK — by Carl Jonas — *McClelland & Stewart—$3.50.*

by John L. Watson

JEFFERSON SELLECK (1894-1949), President of the Yaw-Et-Ag (Gateway spelled backward) Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of musical auto horns, averaged $20,000 a year after taxes, belonged to the Masons, the Elks, Rotary, Lions, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Carpe Diem Club and the Chowder and Marching Society; he subscribed to *Life, Time, U.S. News and World Report,* the *Saturday Evening Post* and the *Reader's Digest* ("I read almost no fiction . . . my interests are serious for the most part."); he voted a straight Republican ticket though he was liberal enough to believe that Franklin Roosevelt was no more than "a gifted madman . . . a megalomanic cripple with the seeds of madness in him"; he supported the NAM and reviled the CIO and believed that a middle-of-the-roader was a man who was strong enough to shove the other fellows off toward the gutters.

Jefferson Selleck, then, was the upper middle class, self-made man of the American middle west in the first half of the twentieth century. He further conformed to tradition by having a coronary thrombosis at 55 and spending his convalescence dictating memoirs to a tape-recording machine. Before he was thoroughly cured, and excited by the prospect of expanding his business through the manufacture of electronically guided bombs for the war against Russia, he went back to work and died in harness.

His recorded memoirs were then edited and published by his physician and lifelong friend, Dr. John C. Crocker. In a series of flashbacks we are allowed to examine the influences that shaped Jefferson Selleck and to see what made him the kind of man he was—the living embodiment of reactionary, isolationist, anti-intellectual midwest American thought. It is a revealing, and rather pathetic, portrait of a man and an era; a man who is dead and an era which still survives.

It is obvious that Jefferson Selleck is intended to occupy a place in literature beside Babbitt and Apley and Willy Loman, the classic figures of American decadence. If he fails to attain so exalted a position it is only because Mr. Jonas is not a Lewis or a Marquand or an Arthur Miller. Jefferson Selleck is a successful symbol—drawn with shrewdness and a gentle kind of malice—but he is something less than a man. He is typical of his time and his place and his class but he remains a statistic.

Only at one point, in a chapter entitled "Christmas" near the end of the book, does he assume the dimensions of a real person, a truly tragic figure; the rest of the time he inhabits the chilly limbo of literature's not-quite-successful villains.

Travellers' Tales

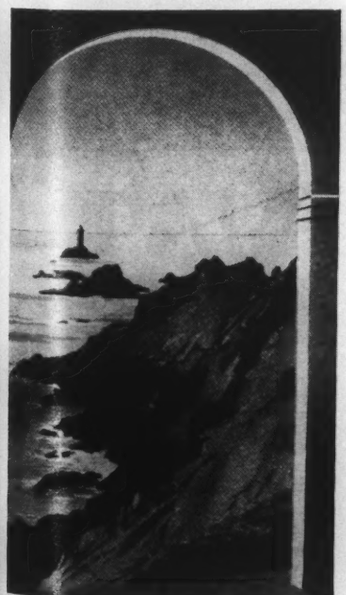
SEA-GIRT BRITTANY — by George Renwick —*British Book Service—$3.00.*
THE ROAD TO SHALIMAR—by Carveth Wells —*Doubleday—$4.50.*

by Jack Lewis

MR. RENWICK'S BOOK is an engaging and affable account of travels through France's north-west corner, a serenely beautiful country, rich in tradition, natural beauty and the ingredients of good living. Whether he is describing the chromatic charm of the coastal villages or the gastronomical delights of the wayside inns, his approach is always that of the urbane, tolerant and civilized traveller.

Mr. Carveth Wells is a very different cup of tea. His travels took him to England, Sweden, Norway, India, Pakiston and Kashmir but wherever he went he remained the 101 per cent American (odd, since he was born and raised in England!). The criterion by which any foreign civilization is judged is the American standard; the measure of progress of other and less fortunate lands is their willingness to adopt the American Way of Life.

Allowing for this harmless prejudice, Mr. Wells' book can be enjoyed as a lively and good-natured, if somewhat bumptious, account of strange lands and faraway places.



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Writers & Writing

APRIL, brought to Toronto 1950 Governor General Fiction Award Winner, MADAME GERMAINE GUEVREMONT. The foremost interpreter of French-Canadian life is now at work on a sequel to "The Outlander" and more about Marie-Didace.

Madame Guèvremont was the guest of Mrs. Erichsen Brown, art patron, mother of author Gwethlyn Graham and writer, Isabel Le Bourdais, and spoke on French-Canadian writing at Authors', Heliconian and Women's Press Clubs and, at University Women's Club, on "Women and the Nobel Prize".

Born in St. Jerome, Que., the author, early, married Hyacinthe Guèvremont, former hockey star. Three daughters and a son kept her occupied for some years: now lives in a Montreal flat in winter. In summer she skips merrily to Sorel, where, as a girl, she began the writing business by acting as correspondent for Montreal *Gazette*.

"The Outlander", first done as two French novels, "Le Furvenant" and "Marie-Didace", won Duvernay Prize in French-Canada, Academy Reward Quebec Province, first prize in Literature; Sully-Olivier d'Serres in France. She achieved membership in exclusive French Canadian Academy, a learned Society restricted to 24. Qualifications: Members must have produced two outstanding books.

■ If you are writing a book it might be a good idea to polish up on your public speaking for, apparently, writing the yarn is just half the success. ELSIE GILLIS who created "North Pole Boarding House" has been talking to book groups, church groups, educational groups and on the radio.

BILLY BUTTON, author of "I Married An Artist" has been addressing school groups, book groups, library groups, teacher groups.

Both above mentioned Canadian authors are on Toronto Public Libraries' Most-in-Demand lists.

■ LYN HARRINGTON, author of "Manitoba Roundabout", published by Ryerson Press, was guest speaker recently at Arleigh Junor's Book Club, Granite Club, Toronto. Reminds us—Richard Harrington, who did the beautiful photographs for the book is currently in Timbuctu, French West Africa, on a photographic expedition. While he is away Lyn is drumming

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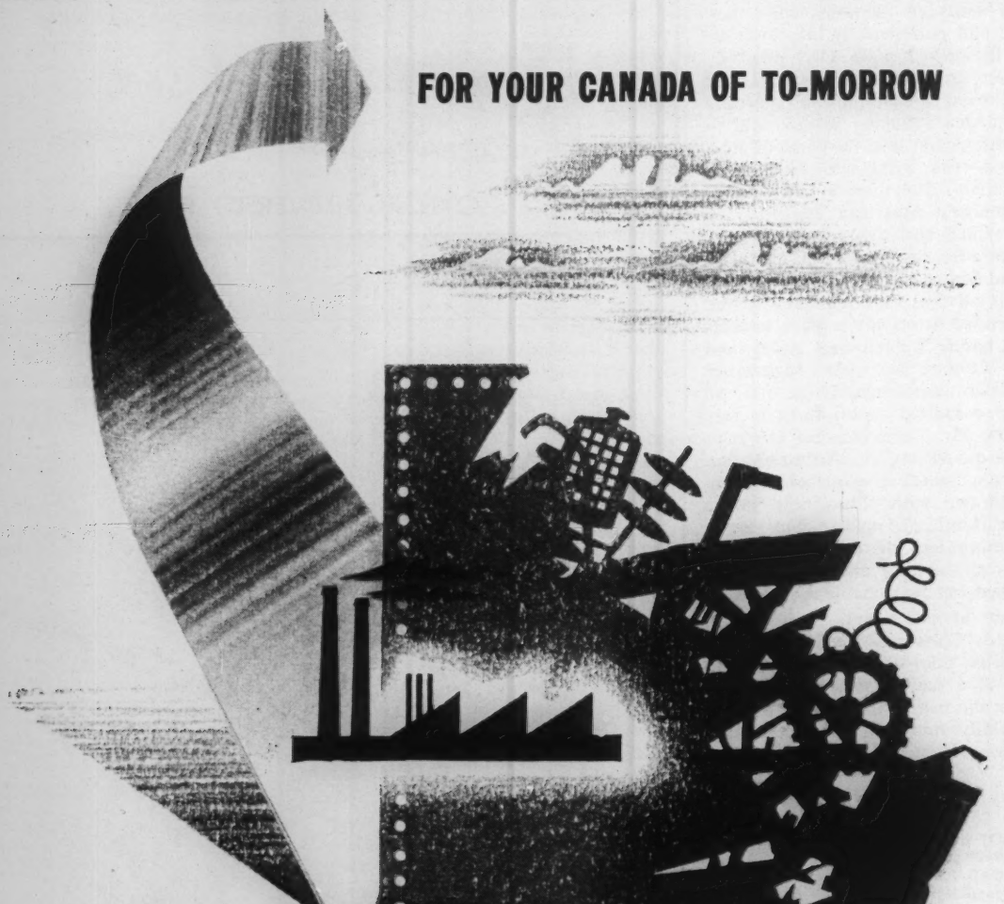

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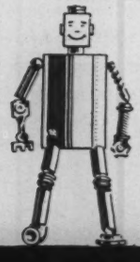

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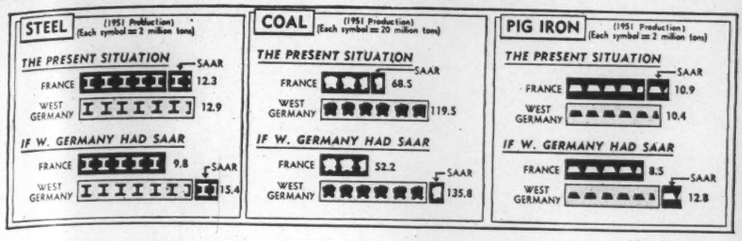


—New York Times

THE SAAR, in the balance of industrial power between France and Germany.

THE SAAR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

crees needed to make customs and currency union work; in the mixed commission created to settle complaints, the voice of the chairman, a French Minister, is decisive. To the outside world the Saar is France's partner in a customs and currency union—to practically every Saarlander I met it is a French economic colony.

The smouldering discontent with this state of affairs has been fanned into open opposition by the crisis of the franc. So long as economic union with France meant prosperity, most people were prepared reluctantly to put up with French control. Now they feel that they have married into a poor family.

There is no iron curtain round the Saar, and its people are not muzzled. German newspapers and magazines may be bought at every news stand, opposition is freely voiced, at least in trade union papers and internal party meetings, and known opponents of the regime travel freely and frequently across the frontier into the Federal Republic. Police control operates unobtrusively in the backround.

But the chief distinction between the Saar regime and genuine democracy rests on the refusal to permit new political parties and newspapers. The leading group in the Saarland, whether in the governing Christian People's Party or in the official Social Democratic Opposition, consists of people selected in the first postwar years by the French and committed to their policy.

They now form a closed corporation, defending a vested interest in the present state of affairs. Their party membership contracts and comes to consist more and more of officials and public employees.

Faced with the opposition that is mounting against the seats of their power, the rulers of the Saar are inclined to blame it all on irredentist

BRAIN-TEASER

TARRY-DIDDLES

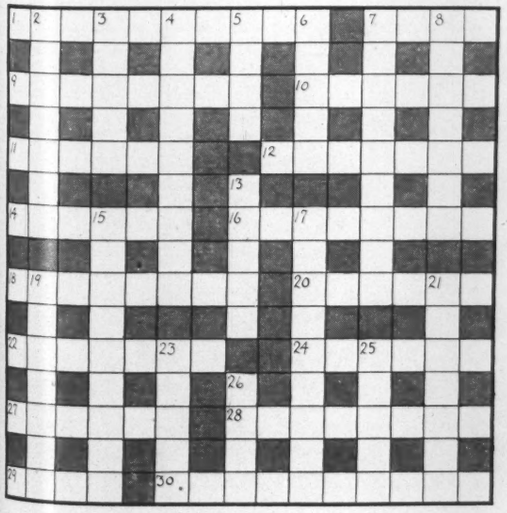
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. If tipped won't thank you, and may upset your meal. (4-6)
7. 4, 19, 23 and 21. Suggests the British home guard 1939-40. (4,4,5,3,4,5,3,4)
9. Enid took a bus without cutting across. (8)
10. Responsible for 7 across etc., writing on his 3, 26. (6)
11. Head revisited by Evelyn Waugh. (6)
12. Resigned, since I've been given the go-by? (7)
14. Defer rereading "Cyrano" now his latest protagonist may be seen. (6)
16. Wrecked cars lose the game? (8)
18. Turkish baths? (8)
20. Elbowroom? (6)
22. Takes second place to beauty when ladies enter. (7)
24. It is not found in sediment when stirred well. (6)
27. A bit of fluff may get your goat. (6)
28. Ten inside find it interminable outside. (8)
29. The cause of bluebeards? (4)
30. A side trade supplies missing things. (10)

DOWN

2. Helps to make the gunner very jittery. (7)
3 and 26. See 10. (9)
4. See 7 across.
5. This sum should add up to a neat total. (4)
6. L'il Abner turns to drink! (5)
7. Galileo saw through this, no doubt. (9)
8. Spins, but no top! (7)
13. It's out of the fire and in the pan. (5)
15. Concerning louder speakers, as it were, making responses. (9)
17. These works, as a result of an author who really works. (9)
19, 21 and 23. See 7 across.
25. To do so is human, but there is an alternative. (5)
26. See 3.



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Life With Father
10. Affects
11. Nomadic
12. Thrums
13. Windmill
15. Box lunch
16. Dunce
18. Addio
20. Innocent
23. Sustains
25. Scotch
27. Cranial
28. Asinine
29. Monkey business

DOWN

2. Inferno
3. Escamillo
4. and 9. Ipso facto
5. Hand in hand
6. Armed
7. Hadrian
8. Recalled
9. See 4
14. Indian club
16. Decoction
17. Capsicum
19. Disdain
21. Nitwits
22. Shoes
24. Alike
26. Bass

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—New York Times

propaganda, paid and organized from Bonn. But the real strength of the opposition is concentrated in the two biggest and most truly representative mass organizations—the trade unions and the Church.

The Catholic clergy in the Saar, while preserving official political neutrality under instructions from their bishops, leave no doubt in personal conversation that they regard the formation of a new Christian Democratic Party as indispensable.

Among the unions the core of the growing opposition is formed by the 60,000 Saar miners. The miners' representatives were the only Saarlanders to walk out from the negotiations which produced the 1950 economic conventions between France and the Saar. Today, under the militant leadership of Herr Kutsch, a Catholic Socialist belonging to no party, they are becoming the rallying point of all working-class opposition to "French colonialism."

Is there a solution? The Government claims that any return to Germany would do great harm to the economy of the Saar, which is dependent on ore and food from Lorraine and on French markets for its manufacturing industries. Independent businessmen and economists reply that this is true enough, but that the Saar has always needed markets and suppliers on both sides; its golden age was the period after 1928, when, under the League of Nations administration, the customs barriers had gone down in both East and West.

The repetition of that is difficult to envisage in the age of currency controls and trade quotas; meanwhile, the business community would be glad of any interim arrangement replacing one-sided French control of key resources by some form of international or tripartite representation, including Germany. Such an arrangement would seem to be in the spirit of the Schuman Plan, with its common market for coal and steel. But to French Ambassador Gilbert Grandval control of the Saar mines by France remains essential to ensure a balance of influence between France and Germany within the European pool. That point of view has the double weakness that it will never be accepted by Germany, and that it can be maintained only against the will of the overwhelming majority of the Saar population.—*Richard Lowenthal*

WORLD OF WOMEN

MADE FOR EACH OTHER

Don't wear a new hat on an outmoded hair-do

by Bernice Coffey

—Elizabeth Arden

SHORT, SOFTLY CURLED coiffure is compatible with both large and small hats.

TRANSPARENT hat of black and grey veiling with cushioned brim. It's by Lilly Dache.

NIMBUS: Black shantung straw, velvet with undulating transparent brim. By Dache.

HAT STYLES CHANGE but so do hair-dos, and if you have not changed your hair style in the last two years it's a good idea to go visit your hairdresser before you start trying on hats. The coiffure at top of the page was designed to look as attractive under this Spring's hat as it does when on its own.

Lilly Dache has strong opinions on how the hat, circa Spring 1952, should be worn: However small, the hat should look important and seem heavy enough (a beautiful white lie, for they are light as a feather) or side-slanted enough to give you an attractive posture when you walk . . . Small hats should hug the head or cling way over on one side. Large hats should be worn very straight . . .

Good tidings: Ever since women first took to hats they've struggled with devices to keep them anchored where they belong. Everything from foot-long hatpins and sewn-on combs, to elastic bands and bicycle clips have been thrown into the breach. Now some inspired benefactor of womankind has come up with what appears to be the answer—a light, curved wire that clamps the hat lightly and securely to the head. Milliners pounced on the idea with glad cries, and you'll find the wire device in nearly all of this season's better hats.

TWIST of pleated velvet ribbon is teamed with new veil, "The Wink". By Mr. John.

SMALL SAILOR, worn straight on and veiled with a fine veil. By Hattie Carnegie.

Elizabeth Arden

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SUMMER CAMP

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

rated as one of the best private Girl's Camps in Northern Ontario, and later as a director for six years of a succession of ten day CGIT camps, I saw for myself how much camp life could mean to the individual camper.

The word camp comes from the Latin campus meaning "a field" and camping is basically making oneself at home—working and playing, eating, sleeping—in the out of doors. It is a mode of living as old as the human race. Especially for children living under the pressure of highly organized city or town life, it answers their need for relaxation and quiet, brings them close to the world of nature.

Campers are kept occupied in a variety of ways—most of them in the out-of-doors. They learn to swim, dive, handle boats. They build outdoor fires and cook on them and practise other campcraft techniques. They take part in activities such as handicraft and dramatics, puppet shows, music and art. Under skilled counsellors they explore the woods, and learn ways of conserving our natural resources. This outdoor activity hardens muscles, tans the skin — and develops appetites one can only stand back and regard with awe.

All the time campers are learning one of the most important things in the world—how to value other individuals, as individuals, and how to get along with them. There is less snobbery about money or class or race or creed at a good camp than in any other place—and there is more opportunity to practice democratic living.

Size of fees or size of a camp are not perfect measuring sticks for the *quality* of the life at camp. The integrity and imagination of the director and counsellors, safety of the camp site, and other tests must be included in a camp's "worth."

The important thing is for parents to take sufficient time to choose a camp within their means which will be "right" for their own child; to be sure that not just "camp" but a particular camp is the one where Junior will derive the greatest benefit. One of the best ways to investigate a camp is to make inquiries from last season's campers.

There are over 600 camps registered with the Canadian Camping Association, 771 Burnside St., Montreal, Quebec. Inquiries to this association may be re-directed to provincial headquarters such as the Ontario Camping Association. For residents of central Canada, the Ontario Camping Association's Directory of Member Camps, 1952, gives accurate details about fees, capacity, year founded, medical supervision and the Director's address. More than 100 camps of all kinds are listed. The Directory can be obtained for 25 cents from the Association office, 52 Avenue Road, Toronto.

Camp can open many new and wonderful doors and, after listening to the chatter at a camp reunion, we have a good idea that Mary St. Edgar, Director of Glen Bernard Camp, echoed truly the sentiment of countless Canadian youngsters when she wrote these lines in "To an Old Camper:"

"For once you have been a camper,
Then something has come to stay
Deep in your heart forever,
Which nothing can take away.
And Heaven will only be Heaven
With a camp in which to stay."

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CONCERNING FOOD

OF JAMS AND JELLIES

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

YOU CAN ADD sparkle to the simplest dinners with piquant jellies and relishes of the homemade variety. And right now with empty spaces on the fruit cellar shelves it's not amiss to cook up a jar of this and that to avoid a jam and pickle famine . . . keeps one in good form for the main bout come rhubarb and strawberry time, too.

Here's the recipe for something that's bound to be a family favorite—colorful and zesty:

Beet Relish

4 cups cooked finely chopped beets
4 cups finely chopped cabbage
½ cup grated horseradish
1 tsp. salt
1/16 tsp. pepper
2 cups sugar
1 cup vinegar
1 cup water

Combine beets, cabbage, horseradish, salt, pepper and sugar. Heat vinegar and water to boiling point. Add to first mixture and mix thoroughly. Pack into hot sterilized jars and seal. Yield: About 8 cups.

Here's a double-quick relish of character.

Quick Corn Relish

1 14-oz. can (1¾ cups) whole kernel corn
2/3 cup chili sauce
2 tbsps. minced onion
2 tbsps. butter
2 tbsps. chopped green pepper (optional)

Drain liquid off corn. Add chili sauce, onion, butter and green pepper to corn. Simmer, covered, about 5 minutes to blend flavors. Serve with ham, tongue or other meat. Yield: 2¼ cups.

If you want an extra special jar of jam for gifts or for Sunday breakfasts try:

Sherry Fig Jam

1 No. 2½ tin Kodota figs
¼ cup frozen, canned or fresh lime juice
4 cups sugar
¾ cup sweet sherry
½ bottle liquid pectin

Drain juice from figs. Grind fruit and measure. Add the juice to make 2 cups. Pour into large saucepan with the lime juice. Add sugar and combine. Place over high heat. Bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1 minute stirring constantly. Remove from heat and stir in sherry wine and liquid pectin. Skim if necessary and pour quickly into about 7 six-ounce glasses. Paraffin at once.

Here is another jelly recipe using wine. It's guaranteed to be perfect with roast duckling.

Orange and Port Jelly

3 cups sugar
½ cup water
½ bottle liquid pectin
¾ cup (6-oz. can) frozen orange juice
2 tbsps. lemon juice
1 cup white port

Measure sugar and water into a large saucepan and mix well. Place over high heat and bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard *1 minute*. Remove from heat and stir in liquid pectin. Add fruit juices and wine and mix well. Skim and pour quickly into 6 six-ounce glasses (approximately). Paraffin at once.

Especially created for Chinese dishes but equally at home with ham or pork is

Plum Sauce

1 20-oz. can greengage plums
2 tsps. sugar
2 tsps. chopped pimento
½ tsp. Worcestershire sauce
2 tsps. vinegar
½ tsp. chopped preserved ginger
minced garlic to taste (if desired)

Drain and sieve plums. Add sugar, pimento, Worcestershire sauce, vinegar, ginger and garlic, blending thoroughly. Allow to stand several hours. Yield: 1 cup.

■ "The Cold Table", by Helen Simpson. An English book in which references to early recorded facts of cookery make intriguing reading. Devoted to cold foods. Recipe measurements are in English terms but a table of equivalents given in the back smooths out this problem. (Clarke, Irwin, $2.25.)

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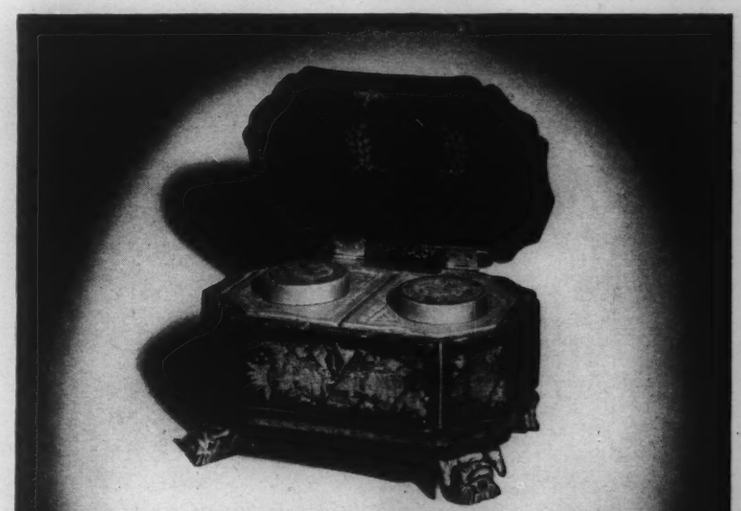

● *This exquisite lacquer tea-caddy, with its fine painted illustrations, is an outstanding example of early Nineteenth Century Chinese craftsmanship. It was made in Canton for the flourishing European export trade of the period. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.*

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QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS

by Henri Schoup

QUEEN JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS, soon to visit Canada, can best be described as the royal head of a republic. In this function she continues a tradition which started in the sixteenth century when William the Silent, of German origin but with the title of Prince of Orange because of his princedom in Southern France, led the Low Countries in their revolt against Catholic Spain. He and his successors were the hereditary heads of state of the United Netherlands, but never wore a crown or carried a sceptre. They were royal presidents of a proud republic—with the title of Stadtholder.

The Netherlands started to have kings and queens only after the defeat of Napoleon, when the last Stadtholder, after returning from his exile in Britain, was proclaimed King William the First. So the tradition of the Oranges is centuries old, while the royal tradition, in the narrower sense, is much younger. And it may be said that the Dutch, individualists and republicans at heart, attach more value to the long line of Oranges that have ruled over them than to the general idea of royalty.

In her appearance and carriage, Queen Juliana does nothing to change that atmosphere. She does not want people to curtsey before her, she does not surround herself with an exclusive bevy of courtiers, one can hardly speak of a royal retinue, and there is no court life where young members of the aristocracy make their entry at the beginning of the "season". The Queen, who will be forty-three years of age on April 30, gives the general impression of being an intelligent, warm-hearted, unassuming woman, open to anyone who appeals to her in his troubles.

QUEEN JULIANA'S main source of sympathy is her nearness to her people, and I daresay the love for the royal family would soon have faded, were that not so. The Queen is loved simply because she does not act like a queen. Unlike the British, the Dutch are apt to regard pomp and circumstances with a somewhat cynical eye, and the royal family does with a minimum of it. This, of course, is due to a change in mentality, brought by the war.

At the palace of Soestdijk, in the heart of Holland, the Queen, her husband and four daughters, lead the life of a normal country family. The children attend a school in the neighborhood, where they sit next to the baker's son and the postman's daughter. They take their lunch with them and have dinner with mother and father. From their grandmother and their father, Beatrix (fourteen), Irene (thirteen) and Margriet (nine), have inherited a considerable artistic talent.

—Miller

Juliana and Bernhard

So frightened and pathetic- holding a piece of a doll

This is Elena. Her father was killed in an air-raid. Her mother, returning ill and broken from a prison camp in Germany, has not worked since 1945. With her own tired hands, and with old pieces of wood and tin, Elena's mother put together a pitiful shack. You can imagine how bitter cold it is in winter. Last year, Elena, trying to warm herself at their brazier went too close and fell in, painfully carbonizing her little left hand. Her mother writes "She cried so very much that I promised myself that for the coming year my child would have warm clothes and a doll. Where can I find such things for my little one? How can I protect her and help her?"

The war still goes on for Elena and such children. Your help can mean love and security and finally rehabilitation. The Plan is dedicated to Peace in a world where our children will have to live with these children . . . we need your help to help them!

You alone, or as a member of a group, can help these children by becoming a Foster Parent. You will immediately be sent the case history and picture of "your" child upon receipt of application with initial payment. Your relationship with "your" child is on a most personal level . . . we do no mass relief. Each child, treated as an individual, receives food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care according to his or her needs.

"Your" child is told that you are his or her Foster Parent, and correspondence through our office is encouraged. At once the child is touched by love and thus a sense of belonging is created.

The Foster Parents' Plan is a non-political, non-profit, non-sectarian, independent relief organization organized in England by Major J. Langdon-Davies in 1937, and helping children in Greece, France, Belgium, Italy, Holland and England. International headquarters are in New York. Financial statements are filed with the Montreal Department of Social Welfare and full information is available to any competent authority in Canada.

Already many Canadians are Foster Parents. Join them today. Funds are needed desperately for plastic surgery, artificial limbs, artificial eyes, that the children who have suffered so cruelly may have the necessary aids to give them some comfort, hope and love. Your help is not only vital to a child struggling for life itself—but also toward world understanding and friendship. Your help can mean—and do—so much. Won't you share with one of them, please?

All contributions deductible for Income Tax purposes.

FOSTER PARENTS' PLAN FOR WAR CHILDREN

Partial List of Sponsors and Foster Parents

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Mr. J. M. Wynn—Anna Freud—Mary Pickford—Dame Sybil Thorndike—Thomas Mann
Dr. F. R. Wilkinson—Dr. S. Graham Ross.

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I will pay $15 a month for one year ($180.00). Payments will be made quarterly ( ), yearly ( ), monthly ( ). I enclose herewith my first payment $.....

B. I cannot "adopt" a child, but I would like to help a child by contributing $.....

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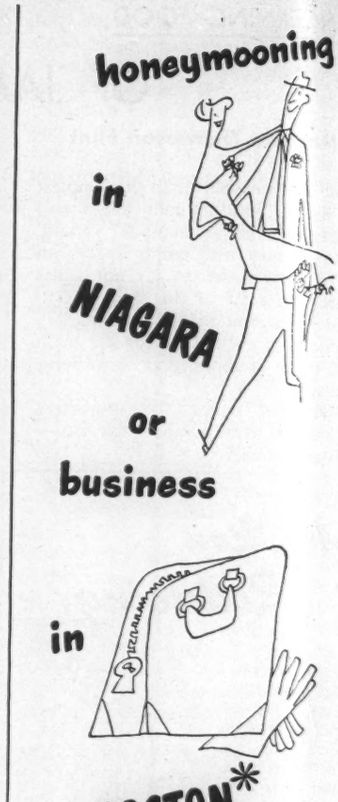

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It cannot be denied that the Dutch were somewhat taken back when in September, 1936, the engagement was announced between Princess Juliana and the German Prince Bernhard von Lippe Biesterfeld. In those days the entire civilized world was sufficiently shocked by the brutalities of the Hitler regime to regard any German with at least some reserve. Now a German was going to be the Prince Consort of the Netherlands.

Nobody knew at that time that his family had had a long-standing feud with the German Kaiser, which Bernhard and his brother Aschwin continued against the Nazi regime. The only redeeming feature seemed to be that the young couple had met in romantic circumstances during a holiday in Garmisch-Partenkirchen and appeared to be genuinely in love. Four years later, with the German invasion, came an opportunity to conquer the hearts of the more critical elemenis in Holland. Until the last moment Prince Bernhard remained with the Dutch troops in their last-minute fight in Zeeland.

THE FIRST YEAR of exile in London was bitter. No official trusted this man of German extraction. Even the influence of King George VI failed to secure him a post in any of the services. The comment of a high officer in the British Intelligence Service was: "A leopard never changes his spots".

A timely sense of humour carried Prince Bernhard through those days until he had finished his training as a pilot. As soon as he had acquired his "wings" the British regarded him as "one of them". He was given a rank in the RAF and the same Air Marshal who had quoted the "leopard" saying against him, now invited the Prince to an "important discussion". This led to his appointment as liaison officer between the British and the Dutch Free Forces.

Prince Bernhard has contrived to solve the difficult problem facing all prince consorts whose position, constitutionally speaking, amounts to next to nothing. Far from being the playboy in the shadow of his royal wife, he plays an active part in the nation's economic and social life. His activity is not limited to the honorary chairmanship of various respectable societies, for he serves his country most efficiently as an ambassador of good will. His trip to South America resulting in contracts for Dutch industry in the Argentine bears adequate proof of this.

The Dutch royal couple can be summed up as the expression of the Dutch character. Deeply religious without ostentation, hard - working, alert to the world beyond their frontiers—a quality ingrained in the Dutch, living at a crossroad of nations —and devoted to the family life, with sophistication well in the background. Through all this runs a delightful streak of humour. Those who visit Prince Bernhard's study notice on his desk an ashtray bearing the inscription: "A wife and four children are the five devils of a man".

Queen Juliana has an amusing straightforwardness which sometimes puts dignitaries and solemn reception committees ill at ease. It is said that, when a student at Leyden University, she overheard a criticism passed regarding the thickness of her ankles. Without a moment's hesitation she embarrassed her critic with a single remark: "After all, they are to be the supporting columns of an Empire".

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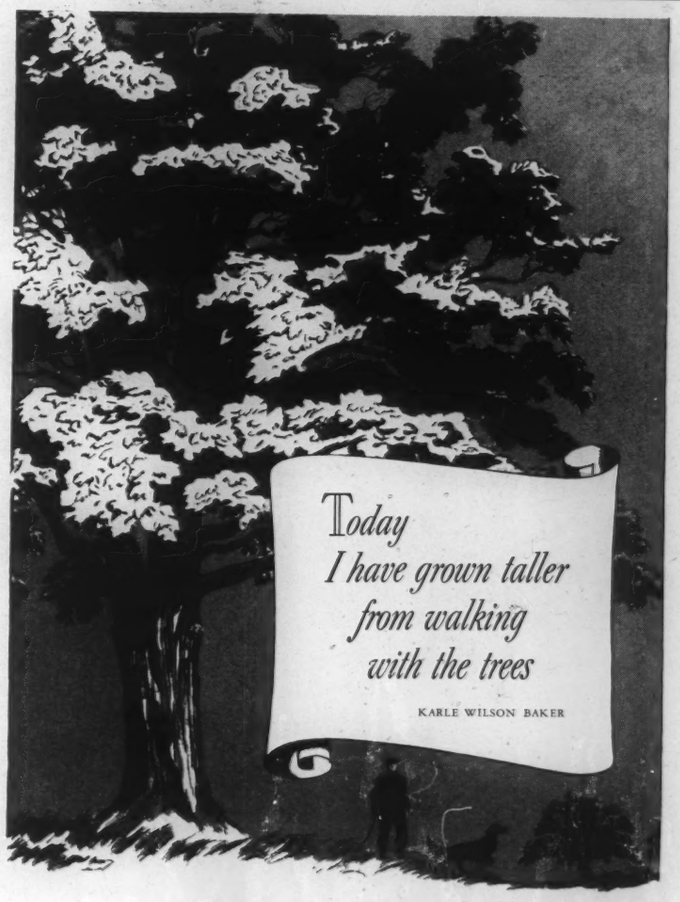

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Writers & Writing

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 38

up the liveliest little group of free lancers born recently in these parts.

Richard is Lyn's husband—in case you hadn't heard—and they are getting more and more famous as a writing-photographing team.

■ A book by Harnett T. Kane (Doubleday) is coming out about DOROTHY DIX. Some people do not realize that Dorothy Dix was a brilliant newspaperwoman covering every type of assignment long before she hit the jack-pot with her advice to the heart-sick. She died, recently, in New Orleans at the age of 90 after a fabulous career that began in 1896.

■ Three new plays have crossed the desk in acting editions from Samuel French (Canada) Limited. They are "Point of Departure", the long-run play by Jean Anouilh; "Top of the Ladder" by Tyrone Guthrie of Old Vic fame; and "Madam Tic-Tac" by Falkland L. Cary and Philip Weathers. All of them are difficult and challenging plays but perhaps some of our groups might tackle them in preference to the endless line of parlor comedies that plague our Regional Drama Festivals. —*Rica*

"Royal Donors"

RED CROSS authorities are in a happy glow over Queen Juliana's coming to Ottawa. The Queen, a Red Cross volunteer when she lived in the Capitol City, has expressed a strong desire to visit the city's Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic. There, during the war, she was herself a blood donor every three months. Her Majesty is anxious, too, to visit many of the ladies with whom she worked on comradely terms in those days.

The Queen is patron of the Netherlands' Red Cross Society and the work is close to her heart. Since there will not be a State Reception because the Court is in mourning, Her Majesty's visit to Red Cross the morning of April 22 is to be given a high priority.

Donations of blood given at the Clinic visited by the Queen will be processed into plasma for shipment to Korea where Dutch and Canadian soldiers stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of common ideals.

GOING SOMEWHERE? And wondering how to stay within the weight allowed for luggage on overseas airlines? You might take a leaf from the book of this country's most peripatetic woman. When Kate Aitken takes off on one of her round-the-world jaunts she carries just 24 pounds of clothing (68 pounds allowed). She wears a grey worsted suit, small grey hat, and kidskin jacket. Packed away in her airplane luggage are two crease-resistant light wool suits—one navy, the other soft blue. Add three small hats made of nylon and packed one on top of the other to conserve space, a spare pair of navy kid shoes identical to the pair she wears, nylon lingerie, and just enough cosmetics to last while en route.

LIGHTER SIDE

BOTTOMS UP!

by Mary Lowrey Ross

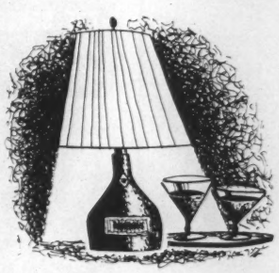
JUST BEFORE the party arrived Mrs. Oberman unwrapped the little instrument and placed it on the living-room table.

"Well here it is," she said, "the new household size, Games Room model. And it registers all the way from Mildly Intoxicated to Totally Incapacitated, along with the percentage of alcohol in the bloodstream. There's even a spe—"

But there she checked herself abruptly. There was a special mechanism that could be released for emergencies, or, as the salesman put it, "just as a gag". On second thoughts she decided to reserve this feature for use later in the evening: "You just breathe into it and it registers your exact condition," she said.

Mr. Oberman examined the Drunkometer gleefully. "Just wait till I try this on Herb Seccomb and Les Tribbler!" he said, "what a gag!"

"Let's put it away for now and bring it out when the party gets going," Mrs. Oberman said and carried it away to the back of the dining-room.



The party was going well by midnight, when Mr. Oberman produced the Drunkometer. The guests gathered round eagerly and presently there were cries of incredulity and astonishment. "Why I've only had two small drinks!" Les Tribbler said. "Yes but you finished both of mine," Mrs. Tribbler reminded him gently.

"You try it, Ed," someone said, and Mr. Oberman stepped up to the Drunkometer and breathed on it confidently. It swiftly shifted a decimal point and indicated "Faulty Coordination."

"FAULTY coordination!" Mr. Oberman said. "Why I could walk a clothesline. Bring one in and I'll do a slack-wire act."

"Uh-uh," Mrs. Oberman said.

"What's the matter?" he asked. "You afraid I'll break my neck?"

"Afraid you'll break my clothesline," Mrs. Oberman said. "It cost 79 cents."

Mr. Seccomb studied the Drunkometer. "Well, it's certainly a wonderful instrument," he said. "Great moral force. We ought to get together and send it to the Legislature."

But a chill had come over the evening. They tried to ignore the Drunkometer, but everyone was aware of that stern monitor in the background. At half-past one Mrs. Tribbler got up. "Well Les, you're driving—and you know that thing said—"

"That was an hour ago," Mr. Tribbler said. He got up and tried it again and the indicator, as unwavering as the pointed finger of a temperance lecturer, indicated Judgment Impaired. "The hell with it," Mr. Tribbler said and allowed himself to be led away.

By two o'clock the party had broken up. Mrs. Oberman, after seeing the last of the guests out came back to find Mr. Oberman staring sullenly at the Drunkometer.

"SO IT SAYS I'm drunk!" he said. "Want to take a side-bet I could drink that thing under the table?"

"Go ahead," Mrs. Oberman said, and settled down with her feet on the leatherette hassock.

Mr. Oberman finished his glass and then went back to the dining-room where he ate an anchovy cracker and a Spanish onion sandwich spread with liederkranz. He then came back and breathed on the Drunkometer, which jumped another figure. "Bright little thing, isn't it?" said Mrs. Oberman, smiling the worldly indulgent smile she had picked up from perfect wives in the movies.

"I am not drunk," Mr. Oberman said, and added after a moment of frowning concentration, "You may think you are, but you aren't."

"Aren't what?" Mrs. Oberman asked.

"Aren't Myrna Loy," said Mr. Oberman.

"Who said I was?" Mrs. Oberman asked.

"Want me to prove it?" Mr. Oberman said. "Like to see me separate a couple of eggs?"

He disappeared into the kitchen and came back with a bowl and a carton of eggs. After the fifth try he succeeded in separating one with the yoke intact. "See what Carrie Nation has to say about Faulty Coordination now!" he said, and going over to the Drunkometer breathed on it heavily. It instantly registered, "Almost Total Incapacitation."

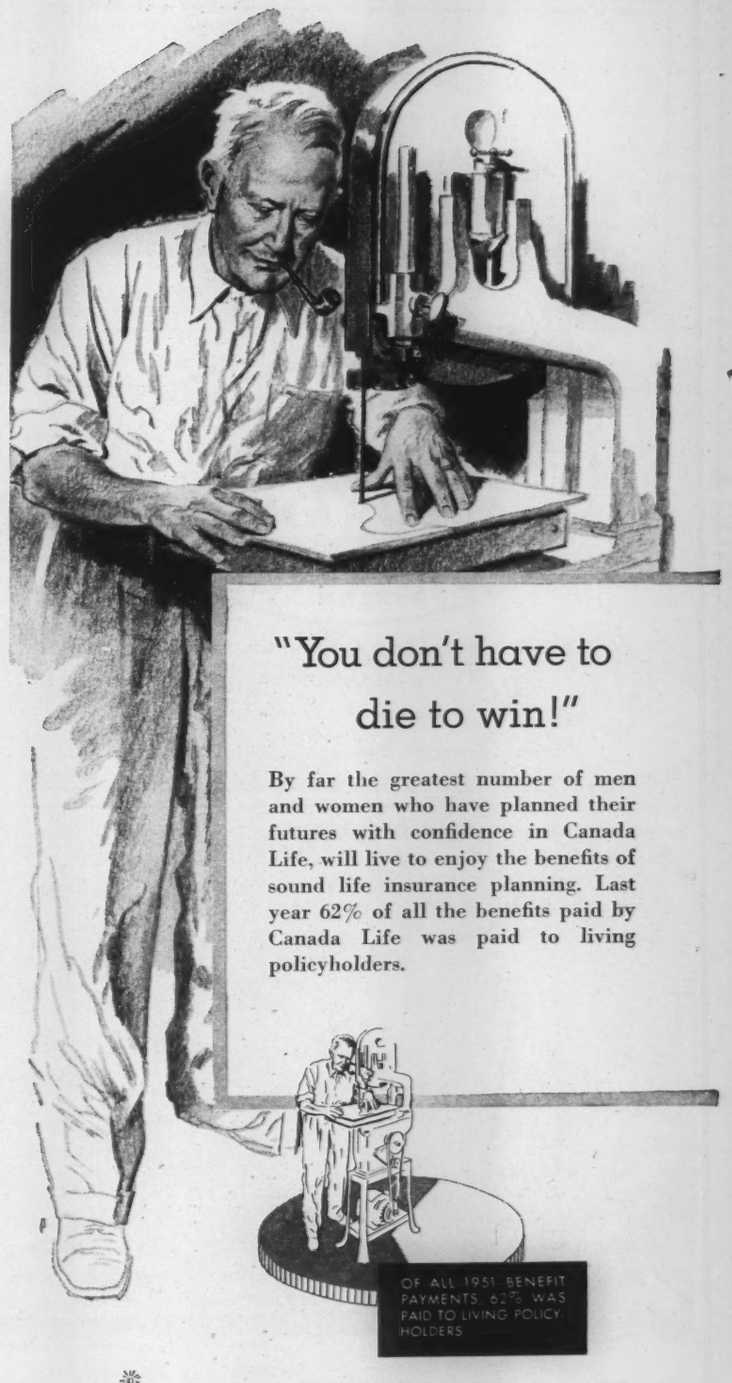
"Call me a liar will you?" cried Mr. Oberman, and picking up the Drunkometer he shook it violently. There was a faint whir and then the Drunkometer said in a cold irritable voice. "Oh go to bed, you're stinking."

He sat down, rather heavily. "Did *you* hear that?" he asked.

"Hear what?" Mrs. Oberman asked.

He stared, first at Mrs. Oberman, then at the Drunkometer. "O.K., you win," he said finally, and went broodingly upstairs.

After a while she got up and picked up the Drunkometer. Carefully avoiding breathing on it she carried it to the back of the dining-room.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NEW RECORDS

PORGY AND BESS—*Gershwin.* This is the complete recording of the famed all-American opera that got just under the wire as "opera" back in 1935. It is quite a bit further under the wire in 1952; this performance should clinch it.

The two leads (Lawrence Winters as Porgy and Camilla Williams as Bess), recruited from the New York City Centre Opera, project the roles with a clarity that distinguishes not only the George Gershwin-Ira Gershwin songs—pardon, arias—but gives vitality and pathos to the tragedy of Catfish Row of Charleston, a tragedy that carries considerable dimensions. The entire cast is Negro talent; some of them were in the original company. Lehman Engel conducts the orchestra.

What will strike most people about the performance is the clarity of delivery. Of course, part of this is due to Ira Gershwin's lyrics being so idiomatic that they surmount the usual self-consciousness when opera is sung in un-lovely English and delivered with a phoney, concert-singer enunciation and pronunciation. Even in choral passages the words tell—and the words and music are closely welded together.

Most noticeable deficiency is a dramatic one: the focus of attention upon protagonists is kept at a high level with somewhat monotonous insistence. This is inevitable, we suppose, when the auditor's appreciation comes through his sense of hearing only, has no visual action or atmosphere to offset dramatic intensity. When it should be in a valley, it is on a peak. Too often it never gets off the peak. Highlight sequences are Porgy's "Plenty of Nothin' "; Bess's return to Porgy; Crown in the revival meeting; and Porgy and the Chorus in Porgy's finale return. Recording: excellent. *(Columbia—SL 162.)*

NUTCRACKER SUITES, NO. 1 AND 2—*Tchaikovsky.* Everyone knows the popular ballet music of No. 1. Less well-known is that of No. 2. There are seven parts to it and, while not as strikingly rich in melodies as No. 1, has some fine little items—*e.g.*, Waltz of the Snowflakes, Spanish Dance, Grandfather Dance. Played by the Paris Conservatory under Anatole Fistoulari. Recording: Excellent. *(London—LLP-441.)*

HOLIDAY FOR STRINGS—*David Rose.* A lush set-up of David Rose's renditions, including his own intriguing title-song, heavy on pizzicato, "Estrelita", "Laura" and "Intermezzo". *(MGM—E-506.)*

SONATA NO. 3 FOR VIOLIN AND PIANO—*Brahms.* Brahms manages to be exciting and warmly human while achieving an overall impression of placid calm and uplifting contentment. Heifetz and Kapell meet as equals in a well-paced and vigorous performance, which gives full scope to the virtuosity of both. Heifetz achieves a clarity of tone in all registers, while Kapell's performance is brilliant and incisive. Recording: good. *(RCA Victor—LM 71.)*

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TO THE QUEEN'S TASTE

by Catherine Birt

THE QUEEN TAKES a personal and practical interest in the day-to-day routine of her home and in the happiness and welfare of her domestic staff, who are likely to be unchanged while the Queen and her family are in residence at Clarence House.

In charge of the female domestic staff is Miss Lizzie McGregor, the head housemaid, who came down from Balmoral. Miss McGregor also accompanied the Royal party on the Canadian tour in order to help Miss Margaret MacDonald (the Queen's personal maid) look after the Royal wardrobe.

In charge of the male domestic staff is the butler—tall, dignified Mr. E. Bennett, who used to be in the service of Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone. Princess Elizabeth, as she then was, had noticed Mr. Bennett's pleasant manner and efficiency, and when she was selecting staff for Clarence House she asked Princess Alice if she could spare him.

Mrs. Alma McKee, the head cook, supervises the gleaming, spotless cream-tiled kitchens, with their up-to-date electrical equipment and the giant refrigerator which were among the Royal wedding presents. She always sees to it that the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh get the simple homely meals which they prefer, and has introduced to the Royal Household a number of Swedish dishes, such as the typically Swedish smorgasbord, a type of open sandwich eaten before meals.

Mrs. McKee has always loved cooking since, as a child in Sweden, she helped with her family's baking days. At 18 she went to a small domestic science college near Stockholm where, two years later, she became a lecturer.

But she wanted to see how the rest of Europe lived, worked and cooked, and at 23 began the travels which led her to Norway, Belgium, Britain and other countries. She returned to Britain for a second visit and got married in 1933.

AT CLARENCE HOUSE Mrs. McKee has found the Royal appetities easy to please. Neither the Queen nor her husband are fussy about food—one of their few dislikes, it is said, is oysters—and they enjoy the Swedish dishes which Mrs. McKee includes in the menus.

Both Prince Charles and Princess Anne adore Mrs. McKee's fruit fools, especially raspberry fool. Mrs. McKee enjoys catering for children and finds particular response from the Royal children at teatime, when she often provides attractive little cakes in animal and other amusing shapes.

Unlike many children, Prince Charles and Princess Anne like fish, whether steamed, fried, or served as fish-cakes, with a simple sauce. They also like Mrs. McKee's way of cooking chicken.

First, she told me, steam the chicken until tender, then mince finely. Mix with a little cream when available, or "top of the milk," and form into small, dumpling-style balls. Meanwhile the stock in which the chicken was steamed should be brought to the boil. Drop in the "dumplings" and simmer for a few minutes to re-heat thoroughly before serving.

The member of her present household staff longest known to the Queen is Miss Margaret MacDonald, her personal maid, whom her Royal mistress affectionately calls "Bobo." Yet another Scotswoman in the personal service of the Queen, she was appointed nursemaid to the Queen as a child, and, as her Royal charge grew older, "Bobo," an energetic woman with lovely chestnut-colored hair, was appointed her personal maid.

She has accompanied her Royal mistress on all her travels, including the tour of South Africa and the recent Canadian tour. On these tours it is "Bobo's" task to look after the Queen's wardrobe; not only to see that everything is correctly packed beforehand and in the order in which the various ensembles are likely to be needed, but to examine, press, and re-pack the clothes after wear.

"Bobo's" sister, Miss Ruby MacDonald, is personal maid to the Queen's sister, Princess Margaret.

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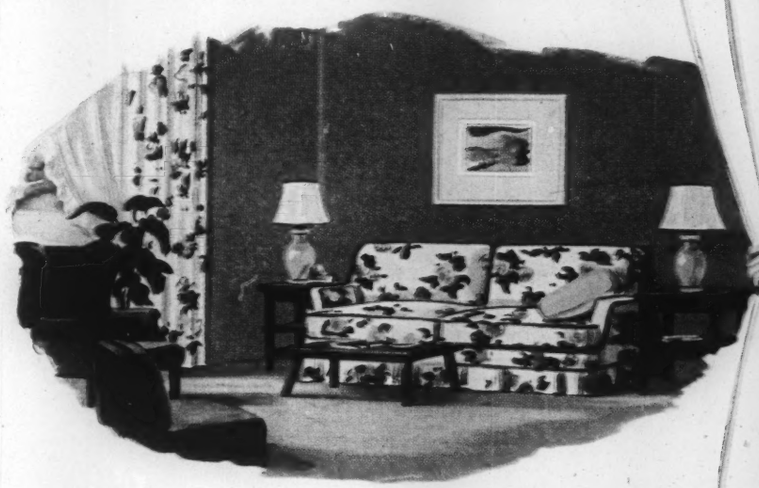

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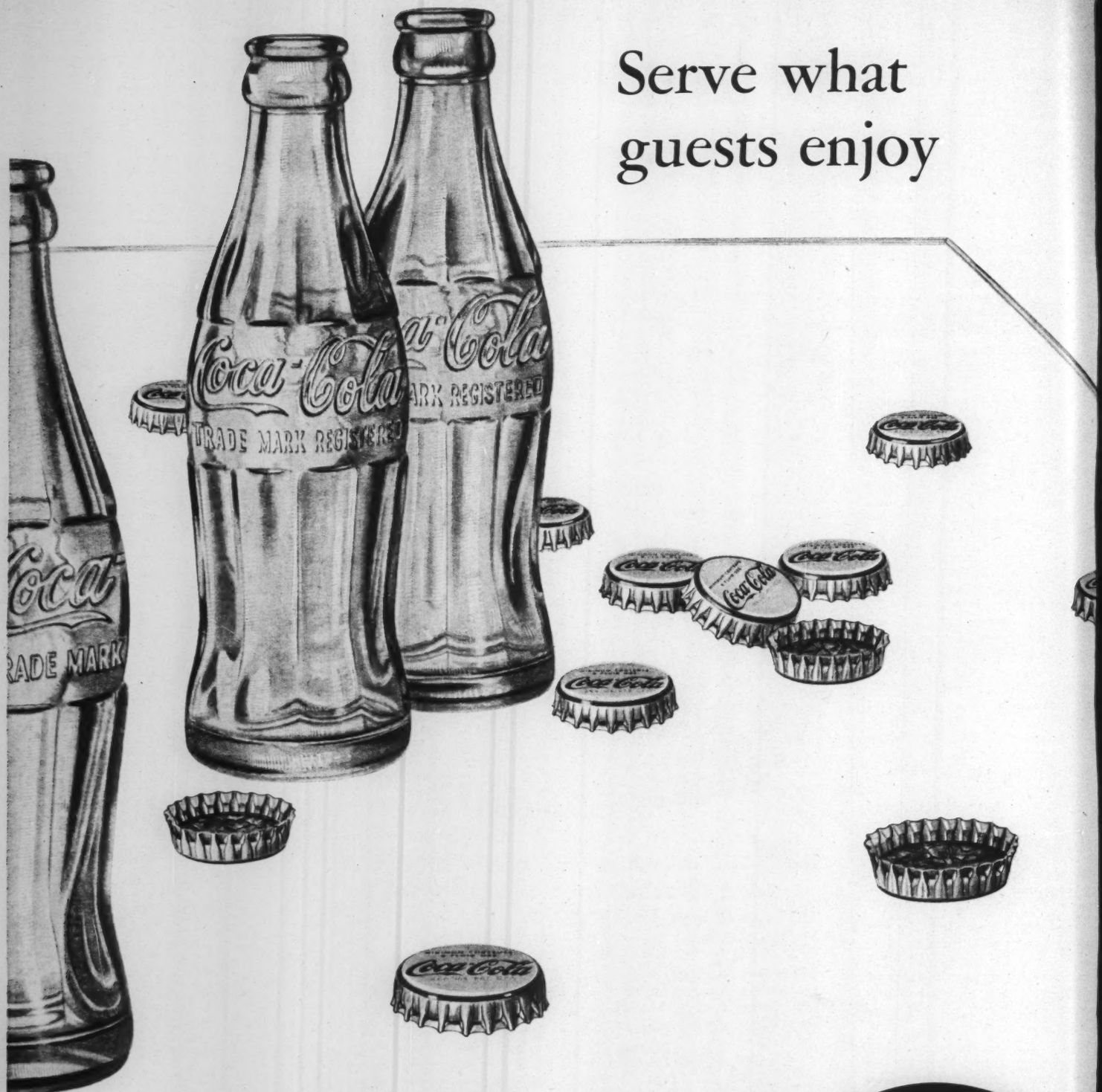

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